

# NAPANEE

\$1.00 Per Annum Strictly in Advance.]

W. M. O'BEIRNE, Proprietor.

NAPANEE, O

**SYMINGTON'S OPERA HALL,**  
NAPANEE, ONT.,  
THOS. SYMINGTON, Proprietor.  
**ENGAGEMENTS:**  
TUESDAY, MARCH 18TH.—Miller's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company.

**THE EXPRESS**  
**STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,**  
DUNDAS STREET, NAPANEE,  
Two Doors West of P. Slaven & Co's.  
**The Finest Job Printing at Lowest Rates.**  
**NEW PREMISES!**  
**NEW MATERIAL!**  
**BEST WORKMEN!**  
Get our estimates before giving orders.  
Telephone Communication.

W. M. O'BEIRNE, Prop.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WANTED.**—A general servant. Apply to MRS. CHAS. STEVENS, Piety Hill, 16

**FOR SALE.**—From one to three first-class brick houses in West Napanee, or will exchange one or two of them for first-class farm lands in the adjoining townships. CHARLES LANE. Napanee, February 21st, 1884. 15-5 mos.

**TO LET.**—The premises formerly occupied by THE EXPRESS on East street. Immediate possession given. Suitable for a manufactory of any kind. Apply to Mr. E. S. LAPUM or to Mr. W. M. O'BEIRNE.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—South end of east-half of lot 28 in the 3rd concession of Camden, 4 miles from Newburgh and 3 miles from Clark's Mills), containing seventy acres, with good frame house, barn, outhouses, etc.; 50 acres cleared; the balance wood land; a good spring on the premises. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For full particulars apply to MRS. WATSON, care of Mr. WILLIAM DUNN, Moscow P. O. 12

**A JUMBO BARGAIN.**—Farm for sale. — North half of lot No. 45, in the 4th concession of the township of Camden, at the village of Moscow, and only half a mile from station on the N.T. & Q.R., containing about one hundred acres, with about 80 acres fit for the plough and 20 acres pasture and wood land. This is a very desirable farm, having all the advantages of daily stage and mail, post and telegraph offices, good school, good and abundant water, good soil, well fenced, small frame house with wood house attached, splendid frame barn, 30x38, with shed attached, 52x60, and good horse and cattle stable. The land is under excellent cultivation and contains all the good qualities of a Hoffman street farm, and ready for crop in the spring. Good reasons given for selling. Apply to

ZARA VANLUVEN, Moscow P. O.

**DR. H. B. WRAY, L.D.S.,**  
**SURGEON**  **DENTIST.**

GRADUATE Royal College Dental Surgeons, Ont.

## STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.

Second hand, stationery, 12 horse power. Engine has been rebuilt since taken out and is as good as new. Boiler is locomotive style and in good order with heater. The above will be sold cheap.

G. L. MAIR & BRO. Napanee, March 7th, 1884. 17.

## THE LENNOX AND ADDINGTON Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Board of Management for 1884:

JOHN B. AYLESWORTH, ESQ., President

N. A. CATON, ESQ., Vice-President.

DIRECTORS.

B. C. LLOYD, W. R. GORDANIER, MILES SHOREY

CHARLES JAMES, Secretary.

MILES SHOREY, Treasurer.

JOHN DOXSEE, Agent.

Napanee, February 14th, 1884. 14-4

## DOMINION LICENSE ACT.

### NOTICE

Is hereby given that under the provisions of "The Liquor License Act, 1883," every application for a license to sell liquors by wholesale or retail, shall be by petition of the applicant to the Board of the District in which the license is to have effect, praying for the same.

Every petition for an hotel, saloon or shop license shall be filed with the Chief Inspector of the District wherein the license is to have effect, on or before the

### FIRST DAY OF MARCH.

In the case of an application for an hotel, saloon or shop license by a person who is not, at the time of the making of such application, a licensee under any Act of a Provincial Legislature, or as to premises which are not then licensed, the petition must be accompanied by a certificate signed by one-third of the electors entitled to vote in the polling sub-division in which the premises sought to be licensed are situated.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1884.

PETER JOHNSTONE,

Chief Inspector,

License District of Lennox and Addington, Camden East P. O. 15-5.



## DOMINION LIQUOR LICENSE ACT OF 1883.

### NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that the following persons who are not licensees under the said Act, or under any Act of the Provincial Legislature, have applied for licenses under the said Dominion License Act, viz:

JAMES O'BRIEN, for a hotel license in the house and premises now occupied by him in the village of Roblin and township of Richmond.

ANDREW DONOVAN, for a hotel license in the house now occupied by him in the village of Roblin and township of Richmond.

JAMES GONU, for a hotel license in the house now owned and occupied by him in the village of Selby and township of Richmond.

## REFORM MASS MEETING.

**SPEECHES BY D. W. ALLISON, M. P. AND JOHN CHARLTON, M. P.**

**The C.P.R. Concession Discussed—Magnitude of the Obligation Imposed on the Dominion.**

In consequence of a heavy snow storm Friday night the roads were again blocked on Saturday last, which prevented a very large attendance at the Reform Mass Meeting. Notwithstanding the bad roads, however, a large number of farmers forged their way through the snow, and these together with the townspeople made an audience of about five hundred. The chair was taken at 2 p.m. by Mr. S. Gibson, President of the Reform Association. Upon the platform were Mr. D. W. Allison, M.P. and Mr. H. M. Deroche, ex M.P.P. The chairman after explaining the cause of the disappointment the previous Saturday, and expressing regret at the inclement weather which prevented many of the electors being present, introduced

MR. D. W. ALLISON, M. P., who was received with enthusiastic applause. He stated that this was the first opportunity he had had of thanking the people of Lennox for having chosen him as their representative in the House of Commons. Had the weather not have been unfavorable on the day of polling day he believed his majority would have been close upon 100. He had now been in the House seven weeks and he believed it his duty to give an account of his action there. He did not take a prominent part in the debates because it was not judicious that a new member should occupy time that could be better used by representatives of greater experience. He had, however, not been idle, as he was on several important committees where the real work of the session was done. He had also voted on several questions, and he purposed giving his hearers to-day his reasons for the votes he had cast. His first vote was in favour of the Criminal Evidence Bill, for which Sir John Macdonald also voted, but the important votes he gave were on the resolutions giving \$30,000,000 to the C.P.R. On every occasion that a vote was taken on this question he voted against the grant, and he did so because no sufficient reason was given why this money should be voted. Only two reasons were advanced in its favour. The Minister of Railways said the Company were able and willing to complete the road on the original contract, but in order to have the entire work completed within two years the Government recom-

**SURGEON**



**DENTIST.**

GRADUATE Royal College Dental Surgeons, Ont.  
(SUCCESSOR TO DR. CLEMENTS.)  
Rooms lately couple Dr. Clements, Du  
Napanee.



**NOTICE.**

# The Liquor License Act (Ontario)

## ADDINGTON LICENSE DISTRICT.

Applications for  
**LICENSES**  
To be issued under the Act, in the  
**FOR THE YEAR 1884**

**THE 1st DAY OF APRIL**

**NOTICE**

# LENNOX LICENSE DISTRICT.

**APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES**

**On or Before the 1st of April**

**GEO. B. SILLS,**  
Inspector.

# DOMINION LICENSE ACT. NOTICE

**Board of License Commissioners**

**License District of Lennox and Addington,**

**Tuesday, the Twenty-Fifth day of March, 1884,**

at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration all applications for certificates for such licenses as by "The Liquor License Act, 1883," are authorized to be granted.  
Dated this 16th day of February, 1884.

**PETER JOHNSTONE,**

Chief Inspector 17

**ANDREW DONOVAN,** for a hotel license in the house now occupied by him in the village of Roblin and township of Richmond.  
**JAMES GONTU,** for a hotel license in the house now owned and occupied by him in the village of Selby and township of Richmond.

The following applicants are now holders of Provincial licenses:—

### TOWN OF NAPANEE.

Messrs. John Grant & Co., shop license, No. 60 west side of John street, town of Napanee.  
Messrs. M. W. Prynn & Son, shop license, corner of John and Market streets, town of Napanee.  
Mr. Alexander Leslie, hotel license, Campbell House, town of Napanee.  
Messrs. Harris & Empey, hotel license, Brisco House, town of Napanee.  
Mr. Peter Huffman, hotel license, Huffman House, town of Napanee.  
Mr. John Wheeler, hotel license, Queen's Hotel, town of Napanee.  
Mr. John McKillop, hotel license, Rush Inn, town of Napanee.  
Mr. Patrick McAlpine, hotel license, Dominion House, town of Napanee.  
Mr. Charles A. Cornell, hotel license, Cornell House, town of Napanee.  
Mr. R. B. Donald, hotel license, Tichborne House, town of Napanee.  
Mrs. Daniel, hotel license, Hog Island, town of Napanee.  
Mrs. Daniel, hotel license, Hog Island, town of Napanee.

**Tippling Clergymen.**  
The temperance movement does appear to have made much progress yet in clerical circles. Commissionary inquiry are continually being applied by bishops to investigate accusations of drunkenness brought against clergy by members of their flocks. One commission was appointed to inquire into no fewer than specific charges of drunkenness in a country neighborhood in which he lived.

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for the City Hotel

**TOWNSHIP OF ERNESTOWN.**  
Mr. Isiah, hotel license, Ernestown.  
Thomas's, hotel license, Ernestown.  
Mr. Fletcher Switzer, hotel license, for the village of Odessa.  
Mr. Odessa, hotel license, for the village of Odessa.  
Mr. William, hotel license, for the village of Odessa.  
Mr. William Pull, hotel license, for the village of Odessa.

### TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

Mr. James Thompson, hotel license in the premises of at present occupied by him in the village of Tanworth.  
Mr. George Robertson, hotel license for the Royal Hotel, village of Tanworth.  
Mr. Patrick Mellon, hotel license, Mellon's hotel, village of Tanworth.  
Mr. Luke A. Wheeler's hotel license, Wheeler's Hotel, village of Tanworth.  
Mrs. Margaret Douglass, hotel license, Douglass Hotel, village of Tanworth.  
Mr. Richard Mahoney, hotel license, Mahoney's Hotel, in the village of Erinsville.  
Mrs. Hanna Phelan, hotel license, Phelan's Hotel, in the village of Erinsville.  
Mrs. Charles Stewart, hotel license, Stewart House, in the village of Flinton, Township of Kaladar.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1884.

**PETER JOHNSTONE,**

Chief Inspector,  
License District Lennox and Addington.

The Minister of Railways said the Company were able and willing to complete the road on the original contract, but in order to have the entire work completed within two years the Government recommended advancing the 80 million dollars. The alleged reason for this haste was that there were other lines of railways crossing the continent and it was expedient that the C. P. R. should be built before these other lines attracted to them all the trade. He (Mr. Allison) did not think this a good reason. The Union Pacific has been in operation over fifteen years and has its traffic established and the Northern Pacific was already completed. If it were true that, as Sir Charles Tupper had stated, the C. P. R. would be a shorter and better road on account of its situation and would attract business, he did not see what great advantage would be derived by the people of Canada in having its completion hurried at the expense of 30 millions expended. Then there was another reason advanced by the Government. They said it was necessary to be completed at once in order to secure speedy settlement of the North-West. Now he did not see any-thing in this argument because the road was built and in running order from the stake landing to the foot of the money. The result of the grant, for though it was admitted on all sides of money, when once it left the Dominion Treasury, would never be received. He then proceeded to show each constituency. There were 211 constituencies in the Dominion and the allotment to each, were the same population, would be \$140,000, but as the Ontario constituency were much larger—in many cases double—than those in the Maritime Provinces, British Columbia and Manitoba, Ontario had to bear the greater portion of the burden—almost half—and

**THE SHARE OF LENNOX**  
less than \$200,000. He believed if a by-law had been submitted to the people of Lennox voting even half this sum to the C. P. R. it would have been voted down, therefore he thought it his duty as their representative to vote against the grant and he did so. (Loud applause.) The disposition of people was to look at public matters too much in the abstract. Some of the people's representatives at Ottawa talk about millions as they would thousands of dollars or less. Now, to give his hearers an idea of the

**MAGNITUDE OF THE GRANT**  
he had made a simple calculation. Thirty million dollars, he said, would buy four counties like Lennox. It represented 937 tons of silver dollars, which would require 937 teams to draw; this would form a procession following 30 feet for each team, 5 1/2 miles long. The \$30,000,000 also represented 30,000,000 bushels of wheat at \$1 per bushel, to move which it would require 75,000 teams, making a procession 4,261 miles long. If his hearers were to stand and watch it pass at the rate of fifty miles a day it would occupy 87 days. Was it in the interests of the people of Lennox that I should vote to give away this enormous sum? He thought not and therefore did not do it. (Applause.) But he

**ANOTHER REASON FOR OPPOSING THE GRANT**  
The company had already received a much



# EXPRESS

\$1.50 if not paid till end of year.

ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1884.

VOL. XXI. No. 18.

larger sum of money from the Government than was spent on the work. What would you say, he asked, if a contractor building a barn for you after receiving the full account of the contract and only completing a small part of the work, should ask you to lend him half as much as the whole on the security of the work done? It is not likely you would grant the request. (Applause.) He then proceeded to show from the statement of Mr. Stephens, President of the Co., (charging the company with cost of survey), that they had already received \$51,159,268 more than they expended on the railway proper, and in the face of this they wanted 30 millions more! He thought the people of Lennox would endorse his action in voting the refusal of such a preposterous request. (A voice, "we do"). But apart from the dollars and cents view of the case there was

## A LEGAL ASPECT.

The man who was the leading advocate of the Company in the House was no less a person than Sir Charles Tupper, and it was shown that he had no right to sit in the House. As an evidence of this the House witnessed the spectacle of Sir Tupper moving resolutions and making speeches but not daring to vote on any question. He, Sir Charles, had not given a vote on any question during the entire session, and now to make his presence in the House legal, Sir John Macdonald had introduced a bill amending the Independence of Parliament Act, which practically meant the whitewashing of Tupper. This act was equivalent to Sir John Macdonald passing a law stating that theft was not illegal to relieve a man found guilty of that crime. After some further remarks of a general character, the speaker took his seat amid applause.

MR. JOHN CHARLTON, M. P., on being introduced was loudly cheered. He is a gentleman of pleasant appearance, his enunciation is clear and his manner is well arranged. After explaining the cause of his not being able to keep his engagement of last Saturday, owing to the snow blockade, he congratulated the people of Lennox on having so intelligent a representative as Mr. Allison. He (Mr. A.) had adopted a capital plan of impressing upon the people the

## MAGNITUDE OF MILLIONS.

He highly approved of holding meetings of this kind at a time when there was no election pending. The people were not now under the pressure of political excitement, and could weigh calmly what they heard. Though he appeared before them as a Liberal, he knew he was not addressing Liberals only, but the people of Len-

nox which had not had a fire in them for four years. Canada was well represented by manufactories long before the N. P. was ever thought of. He pointed out that in order to secure the adoption of protection in 1878 it was necessary to get the support of the farmers and laborers. In order to do this they put on duties on coarse grains for the purpose, as they said, of protecting the farmer and promised him a home market. The absurdity of the imposition of these duties was apparent. Wheat, barley, oats, peas and all coarse grains, except corn, we have a surplus for export and invariably the price of these grains ruled higher in the United States than in Canada. For instance, barley yesterday, he saw by the daily papers, was only worth 67¢ in Toronto, while it brought 85¢ in Oswego; peas were worth 74¢ in Toronto and 92¢ in Oswego. No doubt these high duties were imposed to prevent any man being fool enough to buy these grains in Oswego and bring them to Toronto and sell them for less money. (Laughter.) Of course the duty to a great extent lessened the importation of corn, but this he considered was a disadvantage to the farmer. When corn was on the free list the farmer found it profitable to use it as fodder and sell all his peas, oats and barley. He heard Mr. Joseph Rymal, ex-M.P., give a good illustration of this. Mr. Rymal said he brought a load of barley to Hamilton, sold it and brought home with him a load of the same quantity of corn, and in addition he had \$20 in his pocket. Mr. Rymal was satisfied that it paid him to use corn. Then as to the home market. The farmer was told that new factories would spring up at their doors, as a result of the tariff, and they would have a market at home. He showed by Government returns that since the N. P. was inaugurated the exportation of grain had increased \$32,000,000, and that the farmers were to-day depending more on a foreign market than ever they were before. Neither had it the effect of curtailing the importation of manufactured goods. Since the N. P. was established there has been an increase of 9 per cent. in the importation of manufactured goods into this country—goods that we could have manufactured here. The statement that wages would be increased was also a delusion. Mechanics and laborers, considering the increased cost of living, were in a worse position than ever before. A statement of a large cotton mill showed a decrease of \$51 per year in the amount paid for wages since the present tariff was inaugurated. And in the face of this state of affairs the Ottawa Government, who had pledged themselves to improve the condition of the artisans, spent \$427,000 last year in

by the Government. He then proceeded to

## ACCOUNT FOR THE GOOD TIMES UNDER THE N. P.

and showed that our exportations had increased \$32,267,000 or 5 per cent., and if it were not for the increased tax the people would have been worth \$20,000,000 more. It was to this enormous amount of money coming into our country from the sale of our surplus products that we can attribute our good times, and that in the face of increased taxation from \$4.17 in 1870 to \$6.59 per head in 1883. We were told in 1878 that for the balance of trade to be against us was ruinous, yet there was a balance of trade against us last year of \$35,000,000. The high duties have not only placed an unnecessary burthen on the people but they have encouraged the wildest extravagance on the part of the Government in seeking ways of expending the large surpluses and led people to attribute to Tilley the credit which was due to God. As he had told Sir Leonard Tilley in the House, he (Tilley) now should spell God with a small "g" and Tilley with a big "T." (Laughter.) He told a humorous story of a Scotchman who was given to a Scotchman by his pastor and asked to explain it. The Scotchman was, "The ass snuffeth the east wind." After some hesitation the Scotchman said, "He will snuff it a long time before he will get fat on it." He (Mr. Charlton) thought if the people imagined that paying five million dollars unnecessarily into the Dominion Treasury every year would make them rich they "would snuff it a long time before they would get fat over it." (Laughter.) He next pointed out that the public debt at the time of Confederation was \$75,738,000. Last year it had increased to \$159,467,000, and the obligations which had since been entered into would raise it to about \$200,000,000. This sum represented a

## FIRST MORTGAGE OF \$7 ON EVERY TILLABLE ACRE OF LAND IN THE DOMINION.

Some of the increase, was, it is true, made under Mr. Mackenzie, but this was for obligations entered into by Sir John Macdonald before he left office, such as the Intercolonial Railway, Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, the Pacific Railway, which he was in honor compelled to carry out. As far as the C. P. R. was concerned, before Mr. Mackenzie left office he had the road built to connect with the American system of railways and had prepared the country for settlement. It was now apparent that Mr. Mackenzie's plan for the construction of the railway was the correct one. His scheme was for the Government to proceed with the construction of the prairie section of the road as far

ment, and could weigh calmly what they heard. Though he appeared before them as a Liberal, he knew he was not addressing Liberals only, but the people of Lennox; and what he would say he hoped would be accepted as coming from a man who was perfectly conscientious in his statements, and he would gladly accept correction if wrong. In the outset he reviewed the struggles of the Liberal party and the great reforms brought about by them. These formed the Liberal record, which comprises responsible government, the settlement of the clergy reserves, the questions of representation by population, voting by ballot, economical expenditure, a pure election law, and simultaneous elections. The record of the Conservatives started with an outrage on the principle of representation by population, by the unduly large representation given in the House of Commons and the Senate to British Columbia and Manitoba; and it had been

#### A LONG SERIES OF OUTRAGES

ever since. The annual expenditure had increased during their tenure of office from \$14,000,000 to \$31,000,000 per annum, for \$16,000,000 of which increase they were directly responsible. A part of their record is the Pacific Scandal, an outrage such as no other party in any country has as a legacy. In that deal the Government sold a charter for money with which to corrupt the electorate, but they had since eclipsed that act by selling the Government to a company. They had been guilty of jobbery. They sold timber limits to favourites at prices which enabled these men to make fortunes by disposing of them next day. They had attempted to set aside our constitution—the British North America Act. They have gerrymandered the constituencies of a Province, and now they purpose passing a franchise law which provides for revising barristers from whom there is no appeal. When that is passed they

#### EXCEPT TO FIX THE LIBERALS.

(Laughter). This was but a portion of the record of the Conservatives. It afforded a striking contrast to the Liberal record. (Applause). He then proceeded to deal with the tariff, which word he explained merely meant a schedule of taxes. If this tariff was levied merely for revenue purposes to cover cost of government it was a good thing; but if used for the purpose of creating monopolies in a country—as the present tariff was designed to do—it was a highly improper thing. Now when this tariff question is being discussed by our opponents they always try to make it appear that Liberals are free traders. This is misleading. While all true Liberals believe in the principle of free trade they recognize that here in Canada we require money to carry on the Government and public works, and believe in a tariff sufficient only for this purpose and levied to give encouragement to those industries natural to the country. The present tariff was devised to benefit the few at the expense of the many, and among the evils in its wake was over-production. Already the cotton industry had experienced this. In the United States protection had caused over-production years ago. Millions of money had been locked up in unprofitable iron manufactures, called into existence by a high tariff. There were now in the United States blast furnaces

had pledged themselves to improve the condition of the artisans, spent \$427,000 last year in

#### INDUCING THE MECHANICS AND LABORERS OF THE OLD WORLD

to come here and overtake the labor market. He well remembered Sir John Macdonald moving an amendment during the existence of the Mackenzie Government deprecating the emigration of 39,000 Canadians to the United States during the five years previous and attaching the blame to the fiscal policy of the Government. He (Sir John Macdonald) thought this alone was sufficient grounds for the people to depose the Ministry. Well the people turned Mr. Mackenzie's Cabinet out. What was the result?

#### THE EXODUS.

Why, during the past five years the American statistics, the same authority which Sir John quoted against Mr. Mackenzie, showed that no less a number than 401,000 souls had left Canada and taken up residence in the United States. The correctness of these figures were now disputed by the Conservatives because they are not favorable to their side, but of course the statistics were all right when they were used against Mr. Mackenzie. The fact, however, remains that there is a great exodus. The majority of the residents of Dakota are Canadians, and our people are found in large numbers in northern Michigan and Minnesota. These people are of the flower of our country and should have peopled Manitoba, had they not been driven elsewhere by oppressive land regulations. Returning to the tariff question he said that to hear the Tories now talk you would be led to believe that there were no manufactures in the country till the N. P. was discovered.

#### "HAD YOU NO FACTORIES IN NAPANEE BEFORE THE N. P.?"

he asked. He showed that the manufactures of the Dominion had attained large proportions under a 17½ per cent. tariff and that their condition during depression was much better than those in the United States under protection. When the people here were complaining of hard times in 1877-78 they were not experiencing by half as hard times as those in the neighboring Republic. The hard times there developed the tramp nuisance which Canada did not experience to anything like the same extent. It is true new factories have opened since 1878, but will anyone say that with the return of good times here and in the United States our manufactures would not have attained fully as great progress under the old tariff. He asked any manufacturer who uses iron and coal as raw material if the high tariff has improved his business. He admitted there were hard times under Mr. Mackenzie's Government. There had been a great civil war in the United States which brought into existence there a fluctuating currency which encouraged speculation and extravagance, the result of which was financial collapse. Canada was at once effected by it, because of the intimate business connection between the two countries, and this together with two bad harvests caused depression of business here. The wonder is that the depression was tideed over so well, and it would not have been had it not been for the economy exercised

plan for the construction of the railway was the correct one. His scheme was for the Government to proceed with the construction of the prairie section of the road as far as the Rocky Mountains, and to build branch lines as the necessities of the country demanded them. The line to the foot of the Rockies, 2,000 miles, would have cost \$40,000,000. When a company could have been found willing to complete and operate the road this portion of the line could have been given as a bonus. By this scheme there would be no locking up of the land from settlement, no monopolies, and the road would not have cost the country the enormous sum which he would presently show it has cost. After the fall of Mr. Mackenzie's ministry and Sir John took the reigns of Government he announced that he would continue the construction of the road in the same way by means of Imperial credit, but failing to obtain this credit, he entered into private negotiations with the present syndicate which resulted in a contract being signed in direct contravention of the law which provides that the Government shall not award any contract for an expenditure over \$10,000 without having first advertised for tenders. Parliament was hastily summoned and the contract was laid on the table, all duly signed, and only waiting ratification of Parliament to be put into execution. It will be remembered how amazed were the people at the bargain this Syndicate had made:—They were to get 700 miles of the best portion of the road, built at a cost to the country of \$28,000,000; \$25,000,000 in cash and 25 million acres of the choicest land of the North-West; a monopoly of the carrying trade, exemption from taxation, &c. Capitalists were at once struck with the liberality of the Government, and the result was that another offer was made by a new company for \$9,000,000, less. Though his tender was also too high we said accept it—it is a saving of \$9,000,000; but the Government would not do this. They alleged that the second syndicate was bogus. When this statement was made the second syndicate made a deposit of \$1,000,000 as evidence of good faith, and when this was done it was found that the first syndicate had not put up a dollar. Yet, notwithstanding, Parliament following the lead of the Government ratified the original agreement. Why, he asked, did not the Government accept the tender of the second syndicate, and if they were bogus, the Government would be the richer by the deposit forfeited. That they did not do this was evidence that they even believed this syndicate in earnest. The whole thing was born in sin and fostered in iniquity. (Applause). He enumerated the large grants provided by the contract, and showed how the money had been divided in the purchase of a half-dozen large roads in Ontario and Quebec. The syndicate now came before Parliament and demanded \$30,000,000 more. On the G.P.E. proper they had only expended \$29,000,000, while they had received in cash and lands \$60,000,000; but in the face of all this, Parliament

AT THE DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT, voted the money asked. Why the Government urged the granting of the money he did not know, it was not that they felt themselves completely in the grasp of the company. He believed there was something behind all this. There were grave rumors afloat. It is said Cabinet Ministers are partners in the contract. He did not wish to make any charges, but he had his suspicions that all was not right. So outrageous did the first bargain appear to even one of the Government's own supporters, (Hon. William McDougall), that he was led to exclaim that the Government must have been either "drunk, fools or bought." He showed the way the company's stock had

[Continued on 2nd page.]



## Legal Cards.

**WILLIAMS & WILSON, BARRISTERS,**  
Solicitors of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Conveyancers, &c., Napanee.

W. S. WILLIAMS.

W. G. WILSON.

**D. H. PRESTON, BARRISTER, AND**  
Attorney-at-law, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office, Mills' Block, Dundas-st., Napanee, Ont.

**GIBSON & CLUTE, BARRISTERS**  
Solicitors of the Supreme Court of Ontario. Conveyancers, Notary Public, E. C. Clute, L.L.B., Counsel. S. Gibson.

**JOHN ENGLISH, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR**  
in Chancery, etc. Office—In the room lately occupied by Mr. E. B. Stone, over Henry's Book Store, Napanee.

**L. MORDEN, CO. CROWN ATTORNEY,**  
NEY, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, etc. Office—McMullen's Block, Dundas-street, Napanee, Ont.

**DEROCHE & MADDEN, BARRISTERS**  
and Attorneys-at-law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc. Office—In Grange Block, Napanee. Money to loan on easy terms.

H. M. DEROCHE.

J. H. MADDEN.

## Medical Cards.

**R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S. (LATE**  
House Surgeon of Kingston General Hospital.) Physician, Surgeon, etc. Office—Over Ferguson Bros'. Hardware Store, Napanee.

**JAMES GRANGE, M.D., M. C. P. & S.,**  
Ontario, Graduate University of Victoria College and College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. For some years Physician and Surgeon Royal Cariboo Hospital, B. C. Particular attention paid to diseases of the eye. Office—Corner of Bridge and Centre Sts., Napanee. 1-ly

## Money to Loan.

### MONEY TO LOAN.

Money to Loan at **6 PER CENT.**

Straight loan. No commission charged.

**JAMES DALY.**

**MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 AND 6½ PER**  
cent. \$50,000 to loan, private funds; in sums to suit borrowers, on security of approved farm and town property, for periods of from two to twenty years, repayable by instalments or at end of term, to suit borrower. Interest payable yearly. Apply to S. GIBSON, Grange Block, Napanee.

**\$200,000 TO LEND AT 6 AND**  
6½ per Cent. for any term of years. No Commission Charged.

**WILLIAMS & WILSON.**

Napanee, Dec. 1, 1881.

## Business Cards.

**GEO. B. SILLS, LICENSE INSPECTOR**  
for the License District of Lennox, Office in Mr. S. Gibson's Law office, Grange Block. 18-ly

**R. J. GIRVIN, ISSUER OF MAR. IAGE**  
Licenses and Certificates, Commissioner in B. R. Agent Standard Insurance Co., Hamilton. Stella P.O., Amherst Isl. 51-ly

## Miscellaneous Cards.

### MEAGHER'S LIME WORKS.

**ROBLIN'S HILL, NAPINEE.**

These works have been in operation three years, in which time they have established an enviable reputation for producing the

**Best Lime for Brick and Stonework in the Market.**

It is approved by the best mechanics, praised by architects, pronounced best by builders and satisfactory to everybody who has used it. It fills the bill in whatever way lime is used. The best building and coursing stone always on hand. Prices exceedingly moderate.

**JAS. MEAGHER, Roblin's Hill.**

### NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT INSTITUTION.

(Established 1874.)

**Queen Street, East, Toronto, Ont.**

These Electro-Curative Belts, Insoles and Trusses are

#### SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER REMEDY

Known to man for the immediate relief and permanent cure of ailments arising from indiscretion, abuse, or accident, and all diseases of the blood and nerves, such as Nervous Debility, General Weakness, Womb Troubles, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Paralysis, Biliousness, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Sciatica, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Impotency, and a host of affections over which medicine has little or no control.

They have been nine years before the people of Canada and are more used than ever, which speaks better for them than any private testimonial.

**AT Circular and Consultation Free and Private.**

**A. NORMAN, M. D.**

### NOTICE TO THE

#### Farmers of Lennox & Addington.

**The Directors of the Co-operative Warehousing Co. of Napanee,**

Having chosen me as their Manager, I would say to all whom it may concern, that the storage of grain can be obtained on as favorable terms as heretofore, or there will be a purchaser of grain, Mr. A. N. Diamond, who has formerly proved himself one of the most liberal and satisfactory buyers that we have ever had dealings with (or other buyers if they wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.) Having obtained the services of Mr. Diamond as an experienced salesman at a moderate commission, farmers can have their grain shipped and sold to the Company, any Bank or other responsible person whom they may choose whereby they can obtain the advantage of the prices of the best markets with the least possible cost of charges, and there will be no more moving of stored grain into neighboring storehouses, contrary to your expectations and wishes and contrary to any understanding ever made with the Company or the late Manager that I ever heard of. Of his determined motives and objects I leave you to form your own opinion.

**D. C. FORWARD,**

Managing Director.

41-ff.

## NAPANEE

## PLANING MILLS.

## SCOTT & PERRY

## THE RAILROAD TATTTLER.

**A Mechanical Detective Invented by a Methodist Minister.**

A Scranton despatch in the New York Times says: A mechanical contrivance, invented by a Methodist minister, and now in use on the railroads centering in this city, for the purpose of checking the manner in which freight trains are run by the employees, has recently attracted a good deal of attention, and been vigorously denounced by railroad men. The claim is made by the employers that some such thing was necessary to prevent the deceptions practiced upon the companies by the crews running freight and coal trains faster than schedule time to make up for the unnecessary delays at the various stations. The officials allege that no matter how faithfully a conductor and engineer may promise not to run faster than fifteen miles an hour, there are times when they will disregard all obligations and run as fast as thirty miles an hour to make up time squandered with their cronies at some of the stations along the line. The invention already alluded to makes it impossible for railroad men to practice any such deception. It is a simple piece of mechanism constructed much on the principle of the "tape" that checks off the condition of the stock market. It is wound up like a clock, locked within a box, and placed in the caboose, where it is geared to the axle of the car. On a large sheet of stiff paper, marked into small squares, a pencil or tracer keeps moving with the train and records the revolutions of the axle, the delay made at any given point, the number of jolts and jars sustained on the trip, and where they occurred, together, with other facts going to make an accurate record of the journey. The record is laid before the superintendent, who sees at a glance how any particular train was run, and acts accordingly. It is claimed on the part of the companies that the irregularity of running coal and freight trains and the "soldering" of the men at the stations, as well as their method of making up for lost time, have in the past been prolific of many serious accidents, resulting in much loss to railroad property in wreckage, as well as in wear and tear. With the "tattling machine" at work in the caboose, recording every throb of the locomotive with the precision of a shorthand reporter, this will be impossible. But "the tattler" is not liked by railroad men. They consider it not only a nuisance, but a blunt warning on the part of the companies that their men are untrustworthy and cannot be relied upon.

### An Electrical Exposition in Philadelphia.

Some time during the coming fall Philadelphia will hold what it is hoped will be the most important exhibition of electrical machines and methods so far convened anywhere. Some very novel and startling events will mark this display of electrical power. It is proposed to place an electric light of 100,000 candle power in the bed of the Schuylkill River. This is to show how torpedoes and other warlike instruments can be detected before they do damage by exploding. The developments of electrical science as applied to daily necessities are simply marvelous. A vast industry has thus been created in the last few years involving tens of millions of dollars. It has so far been found impossible to procure trained experts to supply the demand for electrical machinery. In the classification adopted the different groups will consist of: First, apparatus for the production of electricity; second, electric conductors; third, measurements; fourth, applications of elec-



Hamilton. Stella P.O., Amherst Isl. 51-ly

**W. F. HALL, AGENT CANADA FIRE**  
and Marine, Lancashire and Liverpool,  
and London and Globe Insurance Companies.  
Office, N. parer Paper Co., John-st.

**JAMES AYLSWORTH, ISSUER OF**  
Marriage Licenses, Tamworth.

**C. L. ROGERS, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE**  
Licenses and Certificates, Conveyancer,  
etc., Bath, Ont

**ANSON STORMS, ISSUER OF MAR-**  
riage Licenses, Conveyancer, Commis-  
sioner for taking Affidavits, &c., Odesa, O.it.

**CHARLES LANE ISSUER OF MAR-**  
riage Licenses and Certificates. Office  
—Front of Grammar school, Bridge Street,  
Napane.

**BYRON DERBYSHIRE, LICENSED**  
Auctioneer, Odesa, will attend all sales  
in any part of the counties of Lennox and  
Addington. Correspondence solicited.

### Hotel Cards.

**CAMPBELL HOUSE, NAPANEE.**

**A. I. LESLIE, Proprietor.**  
(Late of Owen Sound.)

Large, commodious, well furnished and  
centrally situated. The leading hotel of the  
town. Extensive sheds and good stabling.

**DOMINION HOUSE, NAPANEE.**

(Adjoining old Lennox Hotel.)

**P. McALPIN, Proprietor.**

This fine new house, centrally situated on  
Dundas st., has been furnished luxuriously  
throughout and is now ready for the reception  
of guests. Every attention will be paid to  
travellers and the farming community. The  
bar is well supplied with the best of liquors  
and cigars.

The stable and sheds are the largest and best  
in town. Terms—\$1 per day. The patronage  
of the public is respectfully solicited. 47-ly

### Miscellaneous Cards.

**Mair's Machine Shop.**

**STEAM ENGINES** and all kinds of  
Boilers made to order. Also all kinds of  
Machinery repaired on the shortest notice.  
Remember the place, opposite the old City  
Hotel, corner of Adelaide and Bridge Sts.

**LARDINE**

**MACHINE OIL**

**BEST OIL IN EXISTENCE FOR ALL KINDS OF**  
MACHINERY.

First Prizes, Diplomas, etc., at all exhibi-  
tions in the Dominion since 1878.

**TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.**

Manufactured solely by

**McCOLL BROS. & Co., Toronto,**

And for sale by all the principal drug sts  
and hardware merchants.

### YOUR FORTUNE!

If you will return this Slip, with a silver  
quarter, or 9 three cent stamps we will send  
by mail, post paid, as a commencement, a  
beautiful Parisian Case containing

**100 Fast Selling Articles.**

These goods are used in every house in the  
country, and the sale of which will bring you  
in, honorably, over FIVE Dollars per day, and  
not occupy more than half your time. Suit-  
able for both sexes. If you do not wish to  
grasp "Your Fortune," show this slip to a  
friend, male or female, that needs a helping  
hand. This may be your last chance. Don't  
delay. **W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N.S.** (3)

## SCOTT & PERRY

Are prepared to furnish every  
description of

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Brackets, Staves,  
Draperies, Cornices, Mouldings,  
Bases and Casings.

Of material and workmanship and with  
promptness. None but best stock used and  
best workmanship unexcelled.

**Stair Building a Specialty.**

They invite a call from parties wanting any-  
thing in their line.

**Works: on the Canal, Water Street,**  
NAPANEE

### INDEX

TO DISEASES, COMPLAINTS AND ACCIDENTS  
which HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL is guaran-  
teed to cure or relieve either in MAN or  
BEAST.

TAKEN INTERNALLY FOR

**CROUP,  
CRAMPS,  
ASTHMA,**

**COUGHS,  
SORE THROAT,  
COLDS, &c.**

APPLIED EXTERNALLY FOR

**RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,  
CHILBLAINS, CALLOUS LUMPS  
SWELLINGS, STIFF JOINTS,  
GALLS, FROST BITE,  
LAMENESS, CORNS,  
CONTRACTIONS, BRUISES,  
LUMBAGO, ITCH,  
DEAFNESS, PAIN IN BACK,  
SPRAINS, PAIN IN SIDE, &c.**

Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfac-  
tion or money refunded.

DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE. PRICE 25c.

**T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors**  
TORONTO, ONT.

### ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman, who suffered for years from  
Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and  
all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will,  
for the sake of suffering humanity, send free  
to all who need it, the recipe and direction  
for making the simple remedy by which he  
was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by  
the advertiser's experience can do so by  
addressing in perfect confidence

**JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. New York.**

### PIMPLES.

I will mail (free) the receipt for a simple  
Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan,  
Freckles Pimples and Blotches, leaving the  
skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instruc-  
tions for producing a luxuriant growth of  
hair on a bald head or smooth face. Ad-  
dress enclosing 3c. stamp, **Ben Vandelf**  
Barclay street, New York.

### TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently  
cured of that dreaded disease, Consumption,  
by a simple remedy, is anxious to make  
known to his fellow-sufferers the means of  
cure. To all who desire it he will send a  
copy of the prescription used (free of charge)  
with the directions for preparing and using  
the same, which they will find a sure Cure  
for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma,  
Bronchitis, etc.

Parties wishing the prescription, will  
please address **Rev. E. A. WILSON, 164**  
**Penn st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.**

tricity; second, electric conductors; third,  
measurements; fourth, applications of elec-  
tricity, under which there are two subdivi-  
sions, apparatus of small power and those of  
large power; fifth, terrestrial physics  
sixth, historical apparatus, and seventh,  
educational and biographical. The section  
devoted to measurements is probably one of  
the most interesting to scientists and the  
least known to the public of any of the ex-  
hibits.

### The Latest Smuggling Dodge.

A carriage drove furiously down the  
Cunard dock in New York, and a red-  
headed man bounced out. "Is this the  
Cunarder?" he asked breathlessly. "Yes,  
sir," replied a customs official. Down  
came the red-headed man's trunk off the  
driver's perch, and together they carried  
it, with his valise, aboard the steam-  
er. "When does she sail?" demanded  
the red-headed man of a passenger pacing  
the deck. "In a few days," returned the  
passenger courteously; "she has just  
come in." "Great Scott!" roared the  
red-headed man, "isn't this the outgoing  
boat?" It was explained to him that he  
had made a mistake in the day, and the  
courteous stranger invited the red-haired  
man into his room to partake of some re-  
freshment. Half an hour later the red-  
headed man bade his friend adieu, with  
many kind wishes for their better ac-  
quaintance. Five hours later, in New  
York the red-headed man and the court-  
eous stranger sat gloating over the valise  
full of laces, watches, gloves, and the  
like, which the former had brought from  
the ship, and which the customs officials  
had never thought of examining, as he  
had not come in on the steamer.

### Presence of Mind in a Dog.

The Boston Journal says, Elmer Wier,  
aged ten, while skating at a mill pond in  
Salem, Mass., ventured out too far on the  
thin ice, near the lower sluice way, where  
there is a powerful current, and fell  
through. A Newfoundland dog, who had  
followed the little fellow to the shore, at  
once perceived the lad's danger, and ran  
to his assistance. The boy, in the mean  
time, had been drawn under the ice. The  
dog made a large space of open water,  
and diving quickly, brought the boy to  
the surface, dragging him thence to the  
shore. Some men in the vicinity who  
witnessed the accident attempted to res-  
cue the lad, but were unable to reach  
him on account of the thinness of the ice, and  
he would have been drowned but for the  
dog. The animal was a waif recently  
adopted by the family.

They tell a capital story in the Temple of  
ex-Chief Baron Pollock, that one who wish-  
ed him to resign waited on him, and hinted  
it, suggesting it for his own sake, entirely  
with a view to the prolongation of his own  
valued life, &c. The old man arose, and  
said, with his grim, dry gravity, "Will you  
dance with me?" The guest stood aghast as  
the Lord Chief Baron, who prided himself  
particularly upon his legs, began to caper  
about with a certain youthful vivacity.  
Seeing his visitor standing surprised, he  
capered up to him, and said, "Well, if you  
won't dance with me, will you box with me?"  
and with that he squared up to him, and  
half in jest half in earnest, fairly boxed him  
out of the room. The old Chief Baron had  
no more visitors anxiously inquiring after  
his health and suggesting his retirement.

### The Bradlaugh Case.

Bradlaugh has been again elected to Parliament and again expelled by a very large vote of the members of the House of Commons. As he has now been four times elected by the people of Northampton no doubt can remain but it is the wish of the majority of the people to have him as their representative in Parliament, and as he has been more than four times refused, the right to take his seat among the other representatives, there is now a direct and unmistakable issue between Parliament and the people in regard to Bradlaugh's case. The man is a well known and blatant infidel, and when he first came to the House, he raised an objection against taking the ordinary Christian oath before taking his place with the other members. Had he not foolishly raised this objection of his own accord it is quite probable he would have been allowed to take his seat without objection from any one. He chose to raise a storm, however, and it will not subside again when he chooses. There are undoubtedly other infidels in the British House of Commons, but they did not flaunt out their standard when they sought admission to its precincts; nor were any of them so coarse and repulsive in manner and habit as Bradlaugh.

The great question on the one hand is, Shall a man notoriously an infidel be allowed to sit and take part in making the laws of a nation professedly Christian, and especially shall a man of that stamp have his full voice in the laws to govern a state Christian Church? On the other hand the question is asked with equal earnestness, Shall a nation acknowledging the right of freedom of thought to all its people on all religious questions undertake to judge of any man's belief and to deprive any citizen of his full rights as a citizen because of the belief he may profess? Mr. Gladstone, though one of the most religious men in public life in England, favours the admission of Bradlaugh on the broad principle that every man shall enjoy his full rights of personal opinion on such questions, but he is in hopeless minority in the Parliament that heartily acknowledges his leadership on all great political issues. Years may pass yet before the question is settled that has been raised in the Bradlaugh case, but the probabilities are that the doors of Parliament will yet be opened to men of all creeds, or of no creed, providing they are otherwise unexceptionable.

### Chinese Superstition.

If they were not superstitious, the Chinese would not be anything. Every commonest act seems to be done according to some mode described by the ubiquitous astrologers or soothsayers.

You can not take a walk along the Bund without encountering over and over again illustrations of this national tendency. Joss sticks will be burning aboard the sampans, or the snapping of fire crackers right at your elbow in midwinter will nearly carry you off from your feet. Inquire what it means and you will be told that an effort is being made to "drive Joss away." Fear of the devil seems to more the character of Chinese religion than love of God, and when these ignorant dwellers on the water experience

### Important to Ruptured Persons.

The Excelsior Rupture treatment was introduced to the American people several years ago in such a manner as to completely secure the confidence of the whole nation. The mode of introduction was by furnishing the remedy to those afflicted with Hernia in any of its various forms and collecting no pay until a permanent cure was effected. In this way the treatment gained a world-wide reputation on its own merits, never failing to cure any reducible Hernia. The Company has at the solicitation of thousands placed the remedy on sale by all druggists, both wholesale and retail, in the United States, Canada and England. In this way bringing it within the reach of all classes at a trifling cost compared with the benefits which are derived from the use of the treatment. Ask your druggist for a free book on rupture, or send 6 cents for one to the Excelsior Rupture Cure Mfg Co., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

### Flax-Seed.

The evidence produced to establish the superior claims of FLAX-SEED EMULSION COMPOUND as a remedy for Nervous exhaustion and all its symptoms is unquestionable. The large and increasing demand is almost entirely due to its own merits. We do not place it in competition with patent medicines or secret remedies, as we furnish the formula and can show that it consists of a superior combination of phosphorus, with the fat-producing properties of the Flax-Seed. During the past six months over FOUR THOUSAND BOTTLES have been dispensed in the city of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and county of St. Lawrence, where it is manufactured, and the universal verdict is that it is the best NERVE TONIC, BLOOD ENRICHING, and PURIFIER ever produced. We solicit investigation as to the reputation of the remedy where ever it has been used.

See advertisement in another column, and ask your Druggist for circulars containing remarkable cures.

The above remedies sold only in Napanee by W. S. Detlor, Druggist.

POTTER & WILLIAMS.

LIVERY & SALE STABLES.

Adjoining the Brisco House.

FIRST CLASS RIGS.

MODERATE CHARGES.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

**Burdock  
BLOOD  
BITTERS**

**E. R. SHOREY**

General agent for Napanee and vicinity for the

**Dominion Pianos and Organs.**

the cheapest and best instruments in the market. Instruments kept constantly on hand at his residence, Isabella Street, near G. T. R. Station.

**NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.**

**POTTER & WILLIAMS.**

Have opened a blacksmith shop in the premises vacated by R. J. WALES,

DUNDAS STREET,

And having a staff of skilled workmen are prepared to do general

Blacksmithing and Horse-Shoeing in the best possible manner and on shortest notice.

Horse-Shoeing will Receive Special Attention.

**LA MAN**

WHO IS UNAQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE



**CHICAGO ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY**

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horion Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Finest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Fold-ers of the

**GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,**

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE,

Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.

E. ST. JOHN,

Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO.



rant dwellers on the water experience some accident they promptly resort to means of driving his rather satanic majesty back into the water whence he came. One of the most curious of the notions popularly entertained (and one at which the Chiese are fond of pointing as evidence of their superior reverence for that which is literary) is a scrupulous preservation of any paper which may have writing upon it. It this paper must be destroyed, it is solemnly consigned to the flames; but the custom is to preserve all bits thus written upon. Letters are always kept in the household filed away for future reference; and as Chinese letters consist of long strips of paper, it is customary to paste all the letters of a single correspondent together.

#### A Remarkable Case.

An inquest was held recently at Belfast on the body of a person who for many years has been known as John Coulter, but who, on dying on Sunday from the result of injuries accidentally received, was discovered to be a woman. Evidence was given to the effect that for many years she had worked in ment and Ontario laborer at Belfast quays to erect a monument nine years ago she got married to a woman who was composed of the inquest, and deposed that the deceased was her husband; that they had been separated for the past six years, account of the drinking habits of the deceased, whom she throughout described as her husband. At the time of their marriage the deceased was a farm servant in the employ of the witness' father. The evidence went to show that as far as could be traced the deceased had always worn men's clothing, and had been engaged in men's work. The death was the result of injuries sustained by falling down stairs on Sunday last while she was in a state of intoxication. The woman who had been married to deceased undertook to inter the remains of her so-called husband.—*St James' Gazette.*

Gets very hot-headed when it is scratched: A match.

**SIMPLE, DURABLE, EFFECTIVE  
BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED.**

These are a few of the characteristic features of the

**New Royal "A" Sewing Machine,** for which we have been appointed agents. It possesses all the latest improvements and has no superior in the market. Also

**The Williams Singer Sewing Machine.** These machine have justly won for themselves the approval and commendation of the Canadian public, as being one of the most durable and easily managed Sewing Machine now made; never out of repair if kept clean; is capable of doing the largest range of work, from the finest to the coarsest, runs light and easy, and almost noiseless.

Sewing Machines of all makes repaired, All kinds of needles and oil kept in stock,

**WEBSTER & BOYES,**  
116 Dundas-st., Napanee.

The carriage making department of our business continues to turn out the best work in the district. Long experience and the use of the best materials enables us to give satisfaction every time. W. & B.

## SCORCHED BUT NOT BURNED.

**J. MONTGOMERY,**

of the Napanee Steam Dye Works would announce that since the fire which threatened the destruction of his premises he has put his establishment in better condition than ever, and is prepared to do work promptly, and to the complete satisfaction of his customers.

Shawls Dyed from 30c upwards, Clouds from 10c. up; Yarn 20c. per pound. All Dyed in the Latest Shades of Color. Give a call and you will be satisfied with his price and work.

**Furs and Kid Gloves Cleaned.** Feathers cleaned and dyed any shade. All kinds of goods cleaned, dyed and pressed on short notice.

Thanking my friends for their liberal patronage in the past, I would solicit a continuance of the same. **J. MONTGOMERY,**  
Water-st., Napanee.

**2-HOUSE** SUGAR COATED.  
PURELY VEGETABLE

Are meeting with a ready and steady sale as a Cul

## The Very Model of

And to meet the increased demand upon us, an extra number, so that our customers may have a strong, durable and cheap.

We shall be pleased if parties who buy very at an early date and those who buy and secure one and have it in

**J. F. SMITH,**

is bound to maintain his reputation for best qualities of

## Flour, Feed & Provisions

AT LOWEST PRICES.

A Large and Fresh Stock always on hand.

Just received, a choice new stock of

## GENERAL GROCERIES

including everything in the line. As I buy largely for Cash I am prepared to sell at the lowest possible prices for cash.

Agent for the Li-quer Tea Co., of London, England.

GIVE ME A CALL.

**J. F. SMITH,**

Briscoe House Block.

**THE Great HERBAL Tonic FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH Blood Purifier AND CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH CURE**

GUARANTEE:—After fair trial, with no relief or cure effected, your money will be refunded. PRICE, \$1.00.

Sold by

**W. S. DETLOR, Druggist.**

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

My Dear Sirs,—Having tried your Fountain of Health for my complaints, I heartily thank you for all those suffering from Dizziness, Nervousness or Depression of Spirits, to give it trial, as I have been completely cured in two bottles. I never enjoyed my health so well, and being unable to sleep well, I am very nervous. I am aged forty-five, and have suffered for over ten years.

**MRS. PHILLIPS.**

Caretaker Niagara St. School, Toronto.

#### Catarrh Cured.

Gentlemen,—I am forty years of age, and have been afflicted for the past ten years with Catarrh. I was recommended to try your Fountain of Health, which I am still using, and, although not perfectly cured, I am so much improved that I heartily recommend it to any one suffering from the same disease. While taking it for the above disease, a severe pain, which I had in my side, has entirely left me.

**MRS. FURLONG,**

169 Bellwood Ave., Toronto.

#### Dyspepsia.

Messrs. Churchill & Co.—Your Fountain of Health has completely cured me of Dyspepsia which has troubled me for nearly two years.

**J. CLARK, 17 Stafford St., Toronto.**

#### Kidney Disease.

Dear Sirs,—I take pleasure in testifying to the benefit I have received from the use of your Fountain of Health. For over nine years I have suffered from disease of the Kidneys, having a severe pain in the back a great deal of the time and a tenderness of the eye balls. No remedies that I have ever tried, and I have used no end of them, gave me relief, except your Fountain of Health, which has made me feel good. I have used two of your dollar bottles.

Yours sincerely,

**WILLIAM GRAHAM, 6 Lisgar St., Toronto.**

**PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.**



## MISCELLANEOUS.

Nothing makes us more agreeable to God and man than to have great merit and a little opinion of ourselves.

A rather free-spoken young lady up-town is called electricity because she shocks so many people.

Robert Lincoln is looming up as a possible presidential candidate. Well, he's the son of his father and a good specimen of a man besides.

P. T. Barnum's will, which has just been made, covers seven hundred pages. He will most likely advertise it as "the greatest will on earth."

Bishop Simpson, in opening the Methodist Episcopal Temperance Conference, Philadelphia, declared that through woman's suffrage, the rum traffic would be finally overthrown.

An observant negro says: "De man who takes up the moas sidewalk am not allus de pussan ob de moas consequence. A 15 cent drunkard wants mo' room in dis world dan de judge of de supreme court."

Among the singular circumstances of the late terrible disastrous floods at Cincinnati were the suffering of many from the absence of water to drink, and for cooking and other household purposes. Of course the muddy waters flowing every where about were not fit for such purposes. The floods became so high that the engines of the city water works had to stop and the ordinary supplies failed in consequence. There was also the want of the ordinary water supplies felt by the fire brigades.

An American paper says:—The permanency of official life in Canada has been recently brought out by a little circumstance that occurred in Western Ontario a few days ago. This was the meeting together in Brantford of three government officials, viz: Judge Jones, Sheriff Smith and Register Shenston, who celebrated their 31st year in office, their appointments having been made on January 21st, 1853, during Lord Elgin's administration. Had these offices been under our government, in that period, three or four hundred men would have had a chance at them.

The prospects of the future meat market are excellent, and Ontario farmers, especially, should make careful note of the fact. The London *Telegraph*, an excellent authority, states that in Europe the meat demand is something over eight million tons per year, and the home supply not a great deal off seven million tons, leaving nearly a million tons to be supplied from elsewhere. Then, in England, especially, as wages kept increasing so increased the demand for the more costly meat food. These supplies must be drawn from America, and it is said that in the United States the population has grown more rapidly than the meat supply, so that in Boston, New York, and the other large cities meat is to-day commanding nearly the same price as in England. The demand yearly increases and prices continue to advance. Our farmers may just as well avail themselves of the opportunity.

Ontario has been largely dependent on

considerable loss each year. Last year it cost the Dominion \$252,808 to run the road, and the receipts derived were \$146,170, leaving a deficit balance of \$106,639 to be met out of the public treasury. It is doubtful if the Island railways can ever be made to pay very well, even if under the more economical management of a private company. They run through a long narrow section of country, but thinly inhabited and a country destitute of minerals or of manufacturing facilities. The railways are, however, a commercial necessity.

The new Church of England Bishop of Huron has recently been at St. Thomas, and he took occasion while there, to pay a friendly visit to the Methodist Episcopal Ladies College in that town. Such a friendly trip is just like what might be expected of Bishop Baldwin, but it is not such a thing as is usually expected from a dignitary of that particular church. It is not many months ago since the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston attended the commencement exercises at the Presbyterian College in that city, and took a hearty and active part in the proceedings, the students in the gallery singing, "For he's a jolly good fellow," when he resumed his seat. We notice these innovations on the old time church exclusiveness with a good deal of satisfaction. They are among the tangible evidence that times are changing for the better, and that sectarianism, with its haughty airs, is giving away. It is well that it is so. The bitterness, the exclusiveness and sometimes open hostility of the representative men of the various churches, from time to time, has done much more to breed in the hearts of many people the feeling of skepticism in regard to the genuineness of religion than these otherwise well-meaning men often imagined.

The terrible floods along the Ohio valley during the last few weeks have ruined thousands and thousands of the inhabitants, sweeping away entirely many hundreds of homes, and so badly destroying many hundreds of others as to leave them all but worthless. Last year there was great destruction along the Ohio, the river rising at Cincinnati sixty-six feet above its low water mark. This year it rose to seventy-one feet. In a flat lying country it can be easily imagined the unfortunate state of things there must be under such circumstances. As the Ohio drains, it is said, nearly two hundred thousand square miles of country, the chances are of heavy floods any year when there are great rains, or sudden thaws during the winter. The Government was asked to give half a million of dollars for the immediate relief of the unfortunate inhabitants, and it is stated that a million would not make good the loss they have sustained. The wonder is that such a large number of intelligent people are found willing to risk their homes and their life-long earnings in a locality notoriously so dangerous. While no people should be left to suffer in the hour of misfortune it is hardly to be expected that a people erecting their homes in a locality thus situated can reasonably expect the same sympathy that others would naturally look for.

## An Ice Time.

The strip of coast opposite the island on the eastern side is generally supposed to belong to Canada, says the *Detroit Free Press*. This is a popular error. It is a bit of new world France. Those who live there are French, French manners and customs prevail, and the language spoken is entirely French.

On Sunday morning a long line of vehicles of almost every description goes down the road that borders the river, and after church is over the long line returns. When the Frenchman gets through his devotions he sees no reason why he should not enjoy himself for the rest of the day. Every Frenchman loves to have a nice fast horse. The horse may be scraggy, and, to borrow that Anglo-French pun, a bony part, and yet if it can get over the ground at a lively rate that is all the Frenchman asks.

Last Sunday afternoon the strip of ice that fills the bay above the Walkerville ice-house presented a lively scene. About a score of fast horses, with cutters attached, raced for a mile or more along the ice that fringes the coast of France. There were hosts of skaters and a big crowd of spectators on the ice and along the shore. It was a lively sight to see six cutters coming dashing down abreast along the smooth ice.

"Don't you know that you are breaking the Sabbath?" said a good Windsor man who took his usual Sunday walk up in that direction.

"Oh, no," said the gay Frenchman, "I break nothing but dis colt; but I come mighty near breaking troo de ice, I tell you."

At the ice-house where the road joins the river, the men have been cutting ice, and the house is now full. Along the shore and some distance out is a clear space, solidly frozen again. Until a person gets quite close to it the space looks like clear water. This gave the occasion for several practical jokes. Two dudes from Detroit attempted to go down the slippery bank near the ice-house. Naturally their feet went from under them and they slid far out on the glassy ice.

"For heaven's sake, lie flat!" cried a Walkervillian; "that's thin ice." The Detroiters spread themselves out, and one yelled for a plank.

"Get them a plank!" was cried along the bank, and willing hands eagerly betook themselves to the work of rescue. A couple of planks from the ice-house were shoved carefully out to the distressed and scarcely breathing men. There was a moment of intense excitement as each cautiously lay over on his plank.

"Now, work yourself ashore," cried the kind-hearted leader on the bank.

The men did as directed, and all went well till one of them noticed a slanting crack in clear ice that showed it to be about two feet thick. Then he rose to his feet, crying in a tone of disgust: "Aw, what are ye giving us?" to which some one on shore replied: "A plank, of course." Both got up and dusted themselves off and then got up and dusted.

Later in the afternoon a fellow in a smart livery rig from Windsor came flying down the ice to this clear spot, when a shout of warning startled him. He cast one glance ahead and then cast himself out of the cutter, robes and all. As

the opportunity.

Ontario has been largely dependent on its lumber trade as one of its principal sources of wealth. During the past four or five years the lumber trade has been excellent, and prices very remunerative, principally in consequence of the large demand in the American markets. Last year the total value of exports, the produce of the forest, amounted to nearly twenty-seven million dollars, the exact figures being \$26,648,411. This year the prospects are that there will be a very large falling off in the lumber export trade. Business being dull in the United States the lumber market is correspondingly dull, and prices are low. Except for the first quality of lumber it is quite probable that the demand will be much less than for many years past. The demand for any lumber, principally in the dressed or manufactured form, for Manitoba has been growing very rapidly for some years past, but it is not probable that any very great market will spring up in that direction, as it is well understood that great quantities of good lumber material exist in the "Disputed Territory" west of us which will soon be opened up and cut off any demand that may now exist from the older portions of this Province.

The spirit of railway speculation is very rife these days. It is yet a matter of grave doubt whether the Hudson Bay waters are open for navigation during the winter season, but without taking time to dispose of that doubt two or three companies are asking for charters for railways to the waters of the Hudson Bay. From Winnipeg, or thereabouts, a railway six or seven hundred miles long would reach the Bay, and if only good navigation could be assured the great portion of the grain and other freight trade of the great North-west with Europe would find its way out in that direction. The cost of such a road, both as regards construction and after working, would be very great, for it would run nearly its entire distance through an uninhabited and uninhabitable country, but there are bare possibilities of a great through trade springing up. A movement is also on foot to extend our Ontario system of railways on north from Toronto to the same waters. After the C. P. R. is passed only about 350 miles of road will be required. The Dominion Government is very wisely taking steps to put the possibilities of winter navigation in Hudson's Bay to the practical test. It is proposed to send out suitable vessels for several consecutive seasons so as to give the experiment a fair and full trial.

The Dominion Government has among its assets a good deal of railway property, but, so far as income is concerned, there is little coming in from that source. Unfortunately these railways are nearly all run at an actual cash loss each year, much as they benefit the people by their operations. The Intercolonial begins to show a balance in the right side, but the loss of running during the first five years, amounted to a very large sum. The entire railway system of Prince Edward Island was built by that Province before it entered the Confederation, and the property was all handed over to the Dominion Government for which the Province received a handsome cash sum. These railways are now being run at a

## A TERRIBLE END.

### A Missouri Murderer Torn to Pieces by Bloodhounds in Texas.

News has just reached Moberly, Missouri, from Texas, to the effect that Clifton Wade, the man who brutally murdered Robert Cummings at Madison, Monroe county, last summer, has been torn to pieces by bloodhounds. The particulars are as follows: Two men went into Waxahatchie, Ellis county, Tex., on the 18th inst., and offered horses for sale. The officers suspected that the horses had been stolen, and arrested one of the men, who called himself Wilson, on suspicion. The other man escaped. Bloodhounds were put upon the track of the fugitive and were followed by the officers. When the officers came up to the hounds, not far from the town, they had overtaken the man and killed him, mangling his body in a most horrible manner.

One of the officers had photographs of several criminals whom they were seeking and one of these was that of Clifton Wade. The photograph was a striking likeness of the dead man, and the officers concluded that the corpse must be that of the Monroe county murderer. Wade was supposed to be somewhere in the south, and two months ago a man was arrested in Tennessee answering his description. The Sheriff of Monroe county left here with the necessary papers to bring him back, but failed to identify him as the person wanted. Wade has killed several men, and was a terror to the neighborhood in which he lived.

### Tippling Clergymen.

The temperance movement does not appear to have made much progress as yet in clerical circles. Commissions of inquiry are continually being appointed by bishops to investigate accusations of drunkenness brought against clergymen by members of their flocks. One of the commissions was appointed the other day to inquire into no fewer than eleven specific charges of drunkenness against the rector of a country parish, and having reported that a prima-facie case had been made out against him, he has, after unconditional submission to his diocesan, been suspended from his clerical office for two years. The punishment is not too severe considering the scandal caused by the spectacle of a pastor reeling about his parish in a state of intoxication; but the frequency of these cases suggests the probability of some especial cause for the alarming increase of clerical intemperance. Is it possible that a constitutional change has taken place in the clergy of the present day, or that the wine they drink is of so inferior a quality that it effects their heads more readily than the generous liquor imbibed by their predecessors? Clergymen in former years were in the habit of drinking port wine by the bottle without apparently suffering any ill effects. Even the squire of the parish was not more free in his libations than the parson who dined with him, yet he seldom landed his guest beneath the table, or even sent him home with an unsteady gait. The whole question is shrouded in mystery.—*St. James' Gazette.*

cast one glance ahead and then cast himself out of the cutter, robes and all. As he slid a helpless mass along the ice the girl in the cutter stopped the horse, and turned around drove up the river to the road, and turned from thence to Windsor alone.

As things appear now, the society column will not contain the announcement of that couple's engagement.

Some sporting men got up a stake purse for the fastest skater. One stake was near the bank, and was placed purposely there so that there would be a jam getting around it, and consequently the money's worth of fun should be obtained. The other stake was near the clear water's edge. This disposal of stakes had a contrary effect from what was anticipated. As the seven skaters were rushing round the outside stake one of them tripped on a chunk and went head first into the cold river. The crowd was horror-stricken for a moment, till he rose to the surface and grasped the ragged edge. The ice was quite thick, even at the brink, and his companions had no difficulty in getting him on his feet once more. He stumped with chattering teeth towards the shore, then struck out, and before the astonished skaters saw his design he had rounded the stake at the bank and claimed his money. This run on the bank netted him \$4.75.

### The Reis Telephone of 1864.

Mr. H. F. Peter is a teacher of music in the village of Friedrichsdorf, Germany, which was for many years the home of Philipp Reis, and which contains the Garnier Institute, where he was instructor in physics. Herr Peter states that he was present at Reis' experiments, and can testify that audible speech was actually reproduced by his telephone. He says that many members of the "Physikalischer Verein," of Frankfort-on-the-Main were also present.



## A RUSSIAN CEREMONIAL.

### An Interesting Ecclesiastical Spectacle at the Great Cathedral at Moscow.

I have just had an opportunity of witnessing one of the most important ceremonials of the Russian ecclesiastical year, under circumstances of unusual pomp and magnificence, writes a Moscow correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*. It took place in the famous Uspensky Sobor, and had the rare dignity of being conducted by a metropolite and two arch-bishops. The cathedral is one of the sights of Moscow. Nearly as ancient as the city itself, there is more historical suggestion in this one edifice than in all the other four hundred church buildings of the old capital put together. It was the lot of the Uspensky Sobor to be built in stone on the site of the wooden cathedral of the same name by Fioraventi, an Italian architect specially sent for the purpose by one of the ancient doges of Venice, and Fioraventi, not less artist than architect, but, if possible, more Byzantine in his work than the Muscovites themselves, erected a structure which still remains in harmony with its surroundings, even after the lapse of centuries. The wonder is that there is anything left about the building to remind one of its foreign architect at all, for, twice defaced and plundered, it once had to pass through the ordeal of one of Moscow's conflagrations. It was in the Uspensky Sobor, moreover, than Ivan the Blind raised his voice against Isidor's traitorous consent to the proposed union of the Greek and Roman churches in 1440, and it was in the same cathedral (the whirligig of time bringing its revenges even for metropolitans) that Phillip denounced the unholy deeds of Ivan the Terrible. How far the generation of "orthodox" are in the habit of leavening their devotional exercises with historical retrospects I do not undertake to decide. But I know well enough that

#### CROWDS FLOCK TO EVERY SERVICE

at the Uspensky Sobor, and that in all Moscow there is no church that is more popular or one that is better filled. From this it follows as a matter of course that on special occasions large numbers fail to gain admission to the building. On the afternoon of my visit the throng was great, and ten minutes only out of the hour allotted for the purpose sufficed for filling of the cathedral in every part. To a West European eye the aspect of a Russian congregation waiting in this manner for the beginning of the service is highly novel, in some respects even strange. Anything more like a "free and open church" in principle and less like it in detail could scarcely be imagined. Everybody stands. Seats can not be had for "love or money." You can not get in the thin end of the wedge of class distinctions even in the matter of standing-room. Precedence or place, so far as either is desired or possible, depends entirely on the hour at which the worshippers present themselves. And when the building is at last filled you look upon an expectant assembly, in which fashionable ladies and peasant women, landed proprietors and *muzhiks*, rich merchants and poor *chinovniks*, are huddled together, put cheek by jowl so to speak, with democratic

The metropolite really worked hard to satisfy everybody; a more conscientious effort to confer the greatest happiness upon the greatest number was perhaps never put forth, yet even Moscow's highest church dignitary found his amiable purpose partially thwarted by the inexorable law of supply and demand, since, in the curious physiognomical study left behind him in his retreat it was easy to see that while the delight was limited, if somewhat boisterous, the disappointment was poignant and widespread.

The church is thus a power in Moscow, and being a power in Moscow is a power throughout the empire of the Czar.

#### "Wanted, a Good Plain Cook."

New York papers complain that good plain cooks cannot now be obtained there for "love or money." It is just possible that love is the condition on which more of them are obtained than money. Many a good love match, however, brings to the fortunate man in the case a very poor cook. Why such an important branch of female industry as plain cooking should generally receive such very little attention seems inexplicable. It ought to be a prominent part of the real education of every young woman who ever expects to have charge of a household of her own; but, as a matter of fact, many young ladies whose education is "finished," and who may have carried off high honors, even in scientific subjects, know little theoretically, absolutely nothing practically about such a necessary matter to the good health, the happiness, and even the success and prosperity of the household as plain cooking.

If girls or women understanding good cookery could be easily procured the evil, so far as the neglect among wealthy and educated classes are concerned, would not be so great, but this is very far from being the case. Plain cooking is evidently considered "too common," or "too vulgar," or too much of a mere drudgery to get its fair share of attention even among those who are dependent on their daily industry. In Toronto or in any other large city in Canada or the United States to-day, an advertisement asking for female help, for clerks, or for milliners, or for seamstresses of any kind will at once receive hundreds of responses, and that, too, by persons well qualified for the duties required. Let a good plain cook be advertised for, however, and the experience is quite different. The consequence is that really good plain cooks are always in demand, always wanted and can always demand good situations and good pay, whereas good clerks, and good sewers are all the time crowded by too much competition. Cookery ought to be made more fashionable and more popular than it is. If some great leader of a social reform in this direction would rise up and popularize the business, he or she would confer a great blessing on the world.

#### Li Hung Chang's Position.

A Shanghai correspondent of the *London Times* writes:—Affairs in China are felt to be in a critical position. Not that there is the least risk of war with France, for it is difficult to say which of the two

## KILIMANJARO.

### The Snowy Mountains of Equatorial Africa.

This was the subject of a lecture delivered recently at the Royal Institution by Mr. H. H. Johnston, who is about to head an expedition, under the auspices of the British Association and the Royal Society, for the purpose of exploring the region of the Kilimanjaro and thoroughly exploring its flora and fauna. The mountain in question, which is 18,000 feet above the sea level, is the highest point of a chain stretching from Abyssinia, and continuing again until the lofty ranges in the neighborhood of Nyass Lake is reached. These on their part are connected across the Zambesi and Matabeleland, with chains of hills and high tablelands, which in their turn trend their way into the mountain ranges of Natal and southern Africa. With a little stretch of imagination, said the lecturer, we may suppose that the mountains of Abyssinia are slightly connected northward, by means of the Nubian and West Arabian hills, with the mountain mass of Sinai, and that again with the Lebanon, the Caucasus, the Taurus, the Balkans, and the Alps. So that it is not very far-fetched to say that there is an almost continuous line of elevation, whether marked by plateaus or sierras, or isolated peaks, extending from the West Asiatic and mid-European systems down the east side of Africa to the cape, and in this long line Kilimanjaro comes nearly midway. One object of his expedition, Mr. Johnston went on to explain, was to determine whether Kilimanjaro belonged to Europe or the cape; whether this snowy mountain had intercepted and retained some of the present South African forms of life, which have been driven in the course of time to the temperate regions of the south by the incursion across the Sahara of the more vigorous northern agencies; or whether it makes an extension southward of the several glacial epochs which passed over Europe, and whether, in that case, will be found on its summit creatures or plants which will connect its fauna and flora with those of the Alps, the Taurus, and the Himalayas. The lecturer explained at length the results obtained by previous explorers, and concluded by stating that the name Kilimanjaro did not mean Mountain of Greatness, but the Mountain of Njaro—or the Wicked Spirit—who is supposed by the natives to cause the biting cold, and to inflict on them such ills as chilblains and frostbites.

#### License Legislation

At the late meeting of the Dominion Alliance Council, held in Ottawa, Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C., of Montreal, read an elaborate paper on the subject of temperance legislation. He is a lawyer of eminent ability, and it will be remembered that he was selected by the Alliance to go to England and argue the case of the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act before the Privy Council, which he did very successfully. Probably there is not another lawyer in Canada whose opinion on the question of liquor legislation should have greater weight. Here is a summary of his paper, read at Ot-



ladies and peasant women, landed proprietors and *mushiks*, rich merchants and poor *chinovinks*, are huddled together, put cheek by jowl to speak, with democratic disregard of social classifications to be found, perhaps, in no other country or church in the world. This suggestive part with the purely material part of life service; and the obscurity left in Russian churches by architecture has to be dissipated by the sufferings of the orthodox. The illumination of the Uspensky Sobor had already made some progress when I entered. A brisk traffic in candles was going on at a counterlike table erected not far from the altar. The people were sending in orders from all parts of the building. Passed from hand to hand until it reached the counter, the money never failed to arrive at its destination, or to be immediately transferred in the shape of lighted candles, small or large, according to the amount of contribution, to vacant branches of chandeliers. From time to time a man, bearing in his hands a tray on which a small bell rang continually, issued from the counter, ploughed his way through the closely-packed crowd of worshippers, and having cut it up, so to speak, in almost every possible direction, returned at last with the result in money, the "copper" contributions, I noticed predominating. The service itself, consisting entirely of liturgical matter, read or sung, interested me little, apart from the chanting of a really fine choir composed of men and boys. The most striking effect was one I had least anticipated. All at once, without the slightest warning of any kind, the metropolite appeared.

SEATED ON AN ELEVATED THRONE at the centre of the cathedral. The archbishops were also there, one on each side; the metropolite sat higher than they, wore a hat of spotless white, in the front of which a large diamond glittered, and distinguished, moreover, from all around him—so far as the distance between us enabled me to judge—by strikingly intellectual features, of which a slightly ascetic cast seemed almost to appear in an expression of rare sweetness and composure. The people devoutly gazed at him with their eyes, and when, at the close of the service, he rose, or rather descended, to go, the crowd seemed to allow him up in a sense by no means purely metaphorical. For some moments I lost sight of him, and began to fear—the crush to get near him being so great—that he must have fallen in the press. Soon, however, he emerged, again, then I discovered the cause of the scramble. That a struggle had been going on I had already seen clearly enough, but it was no struggle to resist the pressure of an irreverent crowd. The people were simply thrusting themselves forward to kiss the metropolite's hand, and the metropolite, moving slowly through the lane made for him, was "giving his hand" right and left as rapidly as he could. Everybody snatched at the coveted member; everybody sought the virtue of the momentary osculation. Now a stout, red-faced merchant pressed his hand to his lips; now it was seized by a general in uniform; an official took it up and passed it on to a beggar; mere children fought for it until they ran the risk of being trampled on; and so hotly did the women contest the privilege that I saw several of them black in the face.

don Times writes:—Affairs in China are felt to be in a critical position. Not that there is the least risk of war with France, for it is difficult to say which of the two powers has least "stomach for the fight." But there are ignorant and pig-headed people at the seat of government who are disposed to bluster and make things disagreeable to those who know what it is to fight against a civilized army, and some of the provincial officials on whom no responsibility for the consequences would rest, are throwing out Homeric challenges in the rich vituperative style which must make the gallant French commanders long to be at them. The position of Li Hung Chang is far from enviable, standing as he does between the stupidity and fanaticism of the imperial court and the presence of the outer world whose sources he has measured, and whose energy he fully appreciates. His career as a general, a statesman, and a man of affairs, has raised him to the highest rank to which any Chinese subject can hope to attain. He is viceroy of a province, minister of war, of commerce, and in a certain sense, of foreign affairs, and is beyond challenge the master mind of China at the present moment. But he is not all-powerful. He has his enemies who are watching eagerly to trip him up. He can hardly in the nature of things score any further successes, but he can easily have failures, and, powerful as he is, he may still be made to answer for his failures with his head, or, at least, with his worldly goods by the savages who pull the strings of the empire at Peking. Li Hung Chang is a patriot in the only sense which that term can be applied to any Chinese official under the present regime, but patriotism or loyalty must be severely strained when a great man, weary and old with service, has to endure the contumely of eunuchs and vermin of that sort about the palace. The whole thing is rotten, and the reigning family no better than an ulcer on the body politic. The country is ripe for rebellion, and a foreign war would be the signal for simultaneous risings north, south, east, and west. That is the real danger that threatens China, or rather the alien rulers who so grossly misgovern it.

#### Feline Presence.

I must give a fact which was communicated to me many years ago by an old physician, of which the good old man assured me he was an eye witness. In his house were two old cats, each with a litter of kittens but a few days old. One of the cats was very young, it was her first litter, and the old cat was her mother. It was noticed that the younger cat did not seem well. Each one had her litter by herself, although both were in the same room. As the old cat lay suckling her own litter the young cat came to her mother and made a low mewing, then went to her own litter. The old cat followed her immediately began removing the grand-kittens, adding them to her own. The truth was, she had adopted them, and seemingly at the request of their mother, for not many minutes more had elapsed before they were orphaned by their mother's death.

A Manchester (N. H.) man found ninety-nine shoe nails in a chicken's gizzard. The result of frequent "shooing" probably.

is not another lawyer in Canada whose opinion on the question of liquor legislation should have greater weight. Here is a summary of his paper, read at Ottawa:—

"The text from which he spoke was divided into five parts, viz., the history of legislation; the classifying of licenses more generally; why it has not been Quebec, and the question of the advisability of calling for a simultaneous Scott Act campaign in all possible counties through the Dominion with a view to demanding general prohibition next year. He believed that we might look at the state of legislation when the provinces went into the Dominion. In Ontario and Quebec partially prohibitory laws were passed in the last session of the Parliament of Old Canada. In 1869 there was passed a provision almost identical for both provinces, giving local councils power to pass prohibitory by-laws. In Nova Scotia there was a very strict law, which required that two-thirds of the ratepayers must sign a petition for a license before it could be granted, and that it must be ratified by two-thirds of the grand jury and by the Court of Sessions. New Brunswick, in 1855, was in advance of all other provinces, for it passed a prohibitory law, which, however, only remained in force a few years. The Temperance Act 1878 was the result of a succession of appeals to Parliament. The speaker next referred to the Liquor License Act of last session. He did not think that this was the time or place to discuss some of the questions that had lately arisen concerning it, for unfortunately party had entered too largely into these questions. For his part he was a temperance man first and a politician afterwards. He had, however, predicted last year that the Privy Council would not sustain the opinions expressed in Parliament that the Local Legislatures has no right to control the liquor traffic, and that all their legislation for the subject was null and void, and circumstances had since shown his prediction to have been correct. The case was now somewhat different from what it was when the case of Hodge v. The Queen was brought before the Privy Council, because there was then no conflicting laws. He regretted that there would be a contest between the Dominion and the Province through the establishment of the new Act, which was something temperance people did not desire to see. The press was on the side of temperance, and the House should be divided on the subject this very session.

The temptations thrown in some people's way, by the common custom of exposing all kinds of articles at shop doors is much greater to some than is often realized. No doubt many a boy has picked up his thieving habits by picking up small articles lying thus loosely in his way. A man was recently convicted before an English court for stealing from a shop door, but the judge refused the prosecutors any expenses in the case on the ground that the loose exposure of the goods held out a temptation to steal.

The Duke of Wellington, on being asked by Lord Warncliffe, "Is drunkenness, in your opinion, the great parent of all crime in the British army?" replied, "Invariably!"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Nothing makes us more agreeable to God and man than to have great merit and a little opinion of ourselves.

A rather free-spoken young lady up-town is called electricity because she shocks so many people.

Robert Lincoln is looming up as a possible presidential candidate. Well, he's the son of his father and a good specimen of a man besides.

P. T. Barnum's will, which has just been made, covers seven hundred pages. He will most likely advertise it as "the greatest will on earth."

Bishop Simpson, in opening the Methodist Episcopal Temperance Conference, Philadelphia, declared that through woman's suffrage, the rum traffic would be finally overthrown.

An observant negro says: "De man who takes up the moas sidewalk am not allus de pussan ob de moas consequence. A 15 cent drunkard wants mo' room in dis world dan de judge of de supreme court."

Among the singular circumstances of the late terrible disastrous floods at Cincinnati were the suffering of many from the absence of water to drink, and for cooking and other household purposes. Of course the muddy waters flowing every where about were not fit for such purposes. The floods became so high that the engines of the city water works had to stop and the ordinary supplies failed in consequence. There was also the want of the ordinary water supplies felt by the fire brigades.

An American paper says:—The permanency of official life in Canada has been recently brought out by a little circumstance that occurred in Western Ontario a few days ago. This was the meeting together in Brantford of three government officials, viz: Judge Jones, Sheriff Smith and Register Shenston, who celebrated their 31st year in office, their appointments having been made on January 21st, 1853, during Lord Elgin's administration. Had these offices been under our government, in that period, three or four hundred men would have had a chance at them.

The prospects of the future meat market are excellent, and Ontario farmers, especially, should make careful note of the fact. The London Telegraph, an excellent authority, states that in Europe the meat demand is something over eight million tons per year, and the home supply not a great deal off seven million tons, leaving nearly a million tons to be supplied from elsewhere. Then, in England, especially, as wages kept increasing so increased the demand for the more costly meat food. These supplies must be drawn from America, and it is said that in the United States the population has grown more rapidly than the meat supply, so that in Boston, New York, and the other large cities meat is to-day commanding nearly the same price as in England. The demand yearly increases and prices continue to advance. Our farmers may just as well avail themselves of the opportunity.

considerable loss each year. Last year it cost the Dominion \$252,808 to run the road, and the receipts derived were \$146,170, leaving a deficit balance of \$106,639 to be met out of the public treasury. It is doubtful if the Island railways can ever be made to pay very well, even if under the more economical management of a private company. They run through a long narrow section of country, but thinly inhabited and a country destitute of minerals or of manufacturing facilities. The railways are, however, a commercial necessity.

The new Church of England Bishop of Huron has recently been at St. Thomas, and he took occasion while there, to pay a friendly visit to the Methodist Episcopal Ladies College in that town. Such a friendly trip is just like what might be expected of Bishop Baldwin, but it is not such a thing as is usually expected from a dignitary of that particular church. It is not many months ago since the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston attended the commencement exercises at the Presbyterian College in that city, and took a hearty and active part in the proceedings, the students in the gallery singing, "For he's a jolly good fellow," when he resumed his seat. We notice these innovations on the old time church exclusiveness with a good deal of satisfaction. They are among the tangible evidence that times are changing for the better, and that sectarianism, with its haughty airs, is giving away. It is well that it is so. The bitterness, the exclusiveness and sometimes open hostility of the representative men of the various churches, from time to time, has done much more to breed in the hearts of many people the feeling of skepticism in regard to the genuineness of religion than these otherwise well-meaning men often imagined.

The terrible floods along the Ohio valley during the last few weeks have ruined thousands and thousands of the inhabitants, sweeping away entirely many hundreds of homes, and so badly destroying many hundreds of others as to leave them all but worthless. Last year there was great destruction along the Ohio, the river rising at Cincinnati sixty-six feet above its low water mark. This year it rose to seventy-one feet. In a flat lying country it can be easily imagined the unfortunate state of things there must be under such circumstances. As the Ohio drains, it is said, nearly two hundred thousand square miles of country, the chances are of heavy floods any year when there are great rains, or sudden thaws during the winter. The Government was asked to give half a million of dollars for the immediate relief of the unfortunate inhabitants, and it is stated that a million would not make good the loss they have sustained. The wonder is that such a large number of intelligent people are found willing to risk their homes and their life-long earnings in a locality notoriously so dangerous. While no people should be left to suffer in the hour of misfortune it is hardly to be expected that a people erecting their homes in a locality thus situated can reasonably expect the same sympathy that others would naturally look for.

## An Ice Time.

The strip of coast opposite the island on the eastern side is generally supposed to belong to Canada, says the Detroit Free Press. This is a popular error. It is a bit of new world France. Those who live there are French, French manners and customs prevail, and the language spoken is entirely French.

On Sunday morning a long line of vehicles of almost every description goes down the road that borders the river, and after church is over the long line returns. When the Frenchman gets through his devotions he sees no reason why he should not enjoy himself for the rest of the day. Every Frenchman loves to have a nice fast horse. The horse may be scraggy, and, to borrow that Anglo-French pun, a bony part, and yet if it can get over the ground at a lively rate that is all the Frenchman asks.

Last Sunday afternoon the strip of ice that fills the bay above the Walkerville ice-house presented a lively scene. About a score of fast horses, with cutters attached, raced for a mile or more along the ice that fringes the coast of France. There were hosts of skaters and a big crowd of spectators on the ice and along the shore. It was a lively sight to see six cutters coming dashing down abreast along the smooth ice.

"Don't you know that you are breaking the Sabbath?" said a good Windsor man who took his usual Sunday walk up in that direction.

"Oh, no," said the gay Frenchman, "I break nothing but dis colt; but I come mighty near breaking troo de ice, I tell you."

At the ice-house where the road joins the river, the men have been cutting ice, and the house is now full. Along the shore and some distance out is a clear space, solidly frozen again. Until a person gets quite close to it the space looks like clear water. This gave the occasion for several practical jokes. Two dudes from Detroit attempted to go down the slippery bank near the ice-house. Naturally their feet went from under them and they slid far out on the glassy ice.

"For heaven's sake, lie flat!" cried a Walkervillian; "that's thin ice." The Detroiters spread themselves out, and one yelled for a plank.

"Get them a plank!" was cried along the bank, and willing hands eagerly betook themselves to the work of rescue. A couple of planks from the ice-house were shoved carefully out to the distressed and scarcely breathing men. There was a moment of intense excitement as each cautiously lay over on his plank.

"Now, work yourself ashore," cried the kind-hearted leader on the bank.

The men did as directed, and all went well till one of them noticed a slanting crack in clear ice that showed it to be about two feet thick. Then he rose to his feet, crying in a tone of disgust: "Aw, what are ye giving us?" to which some one on shore replied: "A plank, of course." Both got up and dusted themselves off and then got up and dusted.

Later in the afternoon a fellow in a smart livery rig from Windsor came flying down the ice to this clear spot, when a shout of warning startled him. He cast one glance ahead and then cast him-

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meets may just as well avail themselves of the opportunity.

Ontario has been largely dependent on its lumber trade as one of its principal sources of wealth. During the past four or five years the lumber trade has been excellent, and prices very remunerative, principally in consequence of the large demand in the American markets. Last year the total value of exports, the produce of the forest, amounted to nearly twenty-seven million dollars, the exact figures being \$26,648,411. This year the prospects are that there will be a very large falling off in the lumber export trade. Business being dull in the United States the lumber market is correspondingly dull, and prices are low. Except for the first quality of lumber it is quite probable that the demand will be much less than for many years past. The demand for any lumber, principally in the dressed or manufactured form, for Manitoba has been growing very rapidly for some years past, but it is not probable that any very great market will spring up in that direction, as it is well understood that great quantities of good lumber material exist in the "Disputed Territory" west of us which will soon be opened up and cut off any demand that may now exist from the older portions of this Province.

The spirit of railway speculation is very rife these days. It is yet a matter of grave doubt whether the Hudson Bay waters are open for navigation during the winter season, but without taking time to dispose of that doubt two or three companies are asking for charters for railways to the waters of the Hudson Bay. From Winnipeg, or thereabouts, a railway six or seven hundred miles long would reach the Bay, and if only good navigation could be assured the great portion of the grain and other freight trade of the great North-west, with Europe would find its way out in that direction. The cost of such a road, both as regards construction and after working, would be very great, for it would run nearly its entire distance through an uninhabited and uninhabitable country, but there are bare possibilities of a great through trade springing up. A movement is also on foot to extend our Ontario system of railways on north from Toronto to the same waters. After the C. P. R. is passed only about 350 miles of road will be required. The Dominion Government is very wisely taking steps to put the possibilities of winter navigation in Hudson's Bay to the practical test. It is proposed to send out suitable vessels for several consecutive seasons so as to give the experiment a fair and full trial.

The Dominion Government has among its assets a good deal of railway property, but, so far as income is concerned, there is little coming in from that source. Unfortunately these railways are nearly all run at an actual cash loss each year, much as they benefit the people by their operations. The Intercolonial begins to show a balance in the right side, but the loss of running during the first five years, amounted to a very large sum. The entire railway system of Prince Edward Island was built by that Province before it entered the Confederation, and the property was all handed over to the Dominion Government for which the Province received a handsome cash sum. These railways are now being run at a

would naturally look for.

## A TERRIBLE END.

### A Missouri Murderer Torn to Pieces by Bloodhounds in Texas

News has just reached Moberly, Missouri, from Texas, to the effect that Clifton Wade, the man who brutally murdered Robert Cummings at Madison, Monroe county, last summer, has been torn to pieces by bloodhounds. The particulars are as follows: Two men went into Waxahatchie, Ellis county, Tex., on the 18th inst., and offered horses for sale. The officers suspected that the horses had been stolen, and arrested one of the men, who called himself Wilson, on suspicion. The other man escaped. Bloodhounds were put upon the track of the fugitive and were followed by the officers. When the officers came up to the hounds, not far from the town, they had overtaken the man and killed him, mangling his body in a most horrible manner.

One of the officers had photographs of several criminals whom they were seeking and one of these was that of Clifton Wade. The photograph was a striking likeness of the dead man, and the officers concluded that the corpse must be that of the Monroe county murderer. Wade was supposed to be somewhere in the south, and two months ago a man was arrested in Tennessee answering his description. The Sheriff of Monroe county left here with the necessary papers to bring him back, but failed to identify him as the person wanted. Wade has killed several men, and was a terror to the neighborhood in which he lived.

### Tippling Clergymen.

The temperance movement does not appear to have made much progress as yet in clerical circles. Commissions of inquiry are continually being appointed by bishops to investigate accusations of drunkenness brought against clergymen by members of their flocks. One of the commissions was appointed the other day to inquire into no fewer than eleven specific charges of drunkenness against the rector of a country parish, and having reported that a prima-facie case had been made out against him, he has, after unconditional submission to his diocesan, been suspended from his clerical office for two years. The punishment is not too severe considering the scandal caused by the spectacle of a pastor reeling about his parish in a state of intoxication; but the frequency of these cases suggests the probability of some especial cause for the alarming increase of clerical intemperance. Is it possible that a constitutional change has taken place in the clergy of the present day, or that the wine they drink is of so inferior a quality that it effects their heads more readily than the generous liquor imbibed by their predecessors? Clergymen in former years were in the habit of drinking port wine by the bottle without apparently suffering any ill effects. Even the squire of the parish was not more free in his libations than the parson who dined with him, yet he seldom landed his guest beneath the table, or even sent him home with an unsteady gait. The whole question is shrouded in mystery.—*St. James' Gazette.*

a shout or warning startled him. He cast one glance ahead and then cast himself out of the cutter, robes and all. As he slid a helpless mass along the ice the girl in the cutter stopped the horse, and was so indignant at his desertion that she turned around drove up the river to the road, and turned from thence to Windsor alone.

As things appear now, the society column will not contain the announcement of that couple's engagement.

Some sporting men got up a stake purse for the fastest skater. One stake was near the bank, and was placed purposely there so that there would be a jam getting around it, and consequently the money's worth of fun should be obtained. The other stake was near the clear water's edge. This disposal of stakes had a contrary effect from what was anticipated. As the seven skaters were rushing round the outside stake one of them tripped on a chunk and went head first into the cold river. The crowd was horror-stricken for a moment, till he rose to the surface and grasped the ragged edge. The ice was quite thick, even at the brink, and his companions had no difficulty in getting him on his feet once more. He stumped with chattering teeth towards the shore, then struck out, and before the astonished skaters saw his design he had rounded the stake at the bank and claimed his money. This run on the bank netted him \$4.75.

### The Reis Telephone of 1864.

Mr. H. F. Peter is a teacher of music in the village of Friedrichsdorf, Germany, which was for many years the home of Philipp Reis, and which contains the Garnier Institute, where he was instructor in physics. Herr Peter states that he was present at Reis' experiments, and can testify that audible speech was actually reproduced by his telephone. He says that many members of the "Physikalischer Verein," of Frankfort-on-the-Main were also present.

## A RUSSIAN CEREMONIAL.

An Interesting Ecclesiastical Spectacle at the Great Cathedral at Moscow.

I have just had an opportunity of witnessing one of the most important ceremonials of the Russian ecclesiastical year, under circumstances of unusual pomp and magnificence, writes a Moscow correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*. It took place in the famous Uspensky Sobor, and had the rare dignity of being conducted by a metropolite and two arch-bishops. The cathedral is one of the sights of Moscow. Nearly as ancient as the city itself, there is more historical suggestion in this one edifice than in all the other four hundred church buildings of the old capital put together. It was the lot of the Uspensky Sobor to be built in stone on the site of the wooden cathedral of the same name by Fioraventi, an Italian architect specially sent for the purpose by one of the ancient doges of Venice, and Fioraventi, not less artist than architect, but, if possible, more Byzantine in his work than the Muscovites themselves, erected a structure which still remains in harmony with its surroundings, even after the lapse of centuries. The wonder is that there is anything left about the building to remind one of its foreign architect at all, for, twice defaced and plundered, it once had to pass through the ordeal of one of Moscow's conflagrations. It was in the Uspensky Sobor, moreover, than Ivan the Blind raised his voice against Isidor's traitorous consent to the proposed union of the Greek and Roman churches in 1440, and it was in the same cathedral (the whirligig of time bringing its revenges even for metropolites) that Phillip denounced the unholy deeds of Ivan the Terrible. How far the generation of "orthodox" are in the habit of leavening their devotional exercises with historical retrospects I do not undertake to decide. But I know well enough that

### CROWDS FLOCK TO EVERY SERVICE

at the Uspensky Sobor, and that in all Moscow there is no church that is more popular or one that is better filled. From this it follows as a matter of course that on special occasions large numbers fail to gain admission to the building. On the afternoon of my visit the throng was great, and ten minutes only out of the hour allotted for the purpose sufficed for filling of the cathedral in every part. To a West European eye the aspect of a Russian congregation waiting in this manner for the beginning of the service is highly novel, in some respects even strange. Anything more like a "free and open church" in principle and less like it in detail could scarcely be imagined. Everybody stands. Seats can not be had for "love or money." You can not get in the thin end of the wedge of class distinctions even in the matter of standing-room. Precedence or place, so far as either is desired or possible, depends entirely on the hour at which the worshippers present themselves. And when the building is at last filled you look upon an expectant assembly, in which fashionable ladies and peasant women, landed proprietors and *muzhiks*, rich merchants and poor *chinnovinks*, are huddled together, put cheek by jowl so to speak, with democratic disregard of social classifications to be

The metropolite really worked hard to satisfy everybody; a more conscientious effort to confer the greatest happiness upon the greatest number was perhaps never put forth, yet even Moscow's highest church dignitary found his amiable purpose partially thwarted by the inexorable law of supply and demand, since, in the curious physiognomical study left behind him in his retreat it was easy to see that while the delight was limited, if somewhat boisterous, the disappointment was poignant and widespread.

The church is thus a power in Moscow, and being a power in Moscow is a power throughout the empire of the Czar.

### "Wanted, a Good Plain Cook."

New York papers complain that good plain cooks cannot now be obtained there for "love or money." It is just possible that love is the condition on which more of them are obtained than money. Many a good love match, however, brings to the fortunate man in the case a very poor cook. Why such an important branch of female industry as plain cooking should generally receive such very little attention seems inexplicable. It ought to be a prominent part of the real education of every young woman who ever expects to have charge of a household of her own; but, as a matter of fact, many young ladies whose education is "finished," and who may have carried off high honors, even in scientific subjects, know little theoretically, absolutely nothing practically about such a necessary matter to the good health, the happiness, and even the success and prosperity of the household as plain cooking.

If girls or women understanding good cookery could be easily procured the evil, so far as the neglect among wealthy and educated classes are concerned, would not be so great, but this is very far from being the case. Plain cooking is evidently considered "too common," or "too vulgar," or too much of a mere drudgery to get its fair share of attention even among those who are dependent on their daily industry. In Toronto or in any other large city in Canada or the United States to-day, an advertisement asking for female help, for clerks, or for milliners, or for seamstresses of any kind will at once receive hundreds of responses, and that, too, by persons well qualified for the duties required. Let a good plain cook be advertised for, however, and the experience is quite different. The consequence is that really good plain cooks are always in demand, always wanted and can always demand good situations and good pay, whereas good clerks, and good sewers are all the time crowded by too much competition. Cookery ought to be made more fashionable and more popular than it is. If some great leader of a social reform in this direction would rise up and popularize the business, he or she would confer a great blessing on the world.

### Li Hung Chang's Position.

A Shanghai correspondent of the *London Times* writes:—Affairs in China are felt to be in a critical position. Not that there is the least risk of war with France, for it is difficult to say which of the two powers has least "stomach for the fight."

## KILIMANJARO.

The Snowy Mountains of Equatorial Africa.

This was the subject of a lecture delivered recently at the Royal Institution by Mr. H. H. Johnston, who is about to head an expedition, under the auspices of the British Association and the Royal society, for the purpose of exploring the region of the Kilimanjaro and thoroughly exploring its flora and fauna. The mountain in question, which is 18,000 feet above the sea level, is the highest point of a chain stretching from Abyssinia, and continuing again until the lofty ranges in the neighborhood of Nyass Lake is reached. These on their part are connected across the Zambesi and Matabeleland, with chains of hills and high tablelands, which in their turn trend their way into the mountain ranges of Natal and southern Africa. With a little stretch of imagination, said the lecturer, we may suppose that the mountains of Abyssinia are slightly connected northward, by means of the Nubian and West Arabian hills, with the mountain mass of Sinai, and that again with the Lebanon, the Caucasus, the Taurus, the Balkans, and the Alps. So that it is not very far-fetched to say that there is an almost continuous line of elevation, whether marked by plateaus or sierras, or isolated peaks, extending from the West Asiatic and mid-European systems down the east side of Africa to the cape, and in this long line Kilimanjaro comes nearly midway. One object of his expedition, Mr. Johnston went on to explain, was to determine whether Kilimanjaro belonged to Europe or the cape; whether this snowy mountain had intercepted and retained some of the present South African forms of life, which have been driven in the course of time to the temperate regions of the south by the incursion across the Sahara of the more vigorous northern agencies; or whether it makes an extension southward of the several glacial epochs which passed over Europe, and whether, in that case, will be found on its summit creatures or plants which will connect its fauna and flora with those of the Alps, the Taurus, and the Himalayas. The lecturer explained at length the results obtained by previous explorers, and concluded by stating that the name Kilimanjaro did not mean Mountain of Greatness, but the Mountain of Njaro—or the Wicked Spirit—who is supposed by the natives to cause the biting cold, and to inflict on them such ills as chilblains and frostbites.

### License Legislation

At the late meeting of the Dominion Alliance Council, held in Ottawa, Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C., of Montreal, read an elaborate paper on the subject of temperance legislation. He is a lawyer of eminent ability, and it will be remembered that he was selected by the Alliance to go to England and argue the case of the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act before the Privy Council, which he did very successfully. Probably there is not another lawyer in Canada whose opinion on the question of liquor legislation should have greater weight. Here is a summary of his paper, read at Ottawa:—



He and the poor *chinovinks*, are huddled together, put cheek by jowl to speak, with democratic disregard of social classifications to be found, perhaps, in no other country or church in the world. This suggestive mental light, however, has little counterpart with the purely material part of the service; and the obscurity left in Russian churches by architecture has to be dissipated by the sufferings of the orthodox. The illumination of the Uspensky Sobor had already made some progress when I entered. A brisk traffic in candles was going on at a counterlike table erected not far from the altar. The people were sending in orders from all parts of the building. Passed from hand to hand until it reached the counter, the money never failed to arrive at its destination, or to be immediately transferred in the shape of lighted candles, small or large, according to the amount of contribution, to vacant branches of chandeliers. From time to time a man, bearing in his hands a tray on which a small bell rang continually, issued from the counter, ploughed his way through the closely-packed crowd of worshippers, and having cut it up, so to speak, in almost every possible direction, returned at last with the result in money, the "copper" contributions, I noticed predominating. The service itself, consisting entirely of liturgical matter, read or sung, interested me little, apart from the chanting of a really fine choir composed of men and boys. The most striking effect was one I had least anticipated. All at once, without the slightest warning of any kind, the metropolite appeared.

SEATED ON AN ELEVATED THRONE at the centre of the cathedral. The archbishops were also there, one on each side; the metropolite sat higher than they, wore a hat of spotless white, in the front of which a large diamond glittered, and distinguished, moreover, from all around him—so far as the distance between us enabled me to judge—by strikingly intellectual features, of which a slightly ascetic cast seemed almost to appear in an expression of rare sweetness and composure. The people devoured him with their eyes, and when, at the close of the service, he rose, or rather ascended, to go, the crowd seemed to allow him up in a sense by no means purely metaphorical. For some moments I lost sight of him, and began to fear—the crush to get near him being so great—that he must have fallen in the press. Soon, however, he emerged, again, then I discovered the cause of the scramble. That a struggle had been going on I had already seen clearly enough, but it was no struggle to resist the pressure of an irreverent crowd. The people were simply thrusting themselves forward to kiss the metropolite's hand, and the metropolite, moving slowly through the lane made for him, was "giving his hand" right and left as rapidly as he could. Everybody snatched at the coveted member; everybody sought the virtue of the momentary osculation. Now a stout, red-faced merchant pressed his hand to his lips; now it was seized by a general in uniform; an official took it up and passed it on to a beggar; mere children fought for it until they ran the risk of being trampled on; and so hotly did the women contest the privilege that I saw several of them black in the face.

there is the least risk of war with France, for it is difficult to say which of the two powers has least "stomach for the fight." But there are ignorant and pig-headed people at the seat of government who are disposed to bluster and make things disagreeable for the wise and practical men who know what it is to fight against a civilized army, and some of the provincial officials on whom no responsibility for the consequences would rest, are throwing out Homeric challenges in the rich vituperative style which must make the gallant French commanders long to be at them. The position of Li Hung Chang is far from enviable, standing as he does between the stupidity and fanaticism of the imperial court and the presence of the outer world whose sources he has measured, and whose energy he fully appreciates. His career as a general, a statesman, and a man of affairs, has raised him to the highest rank to which any Chinese subject can hope to attain. He is viceroy of a province, minister of war, of commerce, and in a certain sense, of foreign affairs, and is beyond challenge the master mind of China at the present moment. But he is not all-powerful. He has his enemies who are watching eagerly to trip him up. He can hardly in the nature of things score any further successes, but he can easily have failures, and, powerful as he is, he may still be made to answer for his failures with his head, or, at least, with his worldly goods by the savages who pull the strings of the empire at Peking. Li Hung Chang is a patriot in the only sense which that term can be applied to any Chinese official under the present regime, but patriotism or loyalty must be severely strained when a great man, weary and old with service, has to endure the contumely of eunuchs and vermin of that sort about the palace. The whole thing is rotten, and the reigning family no better than an ulcer on the body politic. The country is ripe for rebellion, and a foreign war would be the signal for simultaneous risings north, south, east, and west. That is the real danger that threatens China, or rather the alien rulers who so grossly misgovern it.

#### Feline Prescience.

I must give a fact which was communicated to me many years ago by an old physician, of which the good old man assured me he was an eye witness. In his house were two old cats, each with a litter of kittens but a few days old. One of the cats was very young, it was her first litter, and the old cat was her mother. It was noticed that the younger cat did not seem well. Each one had her litter by herself, although both were in the same room. As the old cat lay suckling her own litter the young cat came to her mother and made a low mewing, then went to her own litter. The old cat followed her immediately began removing the grand-kittens, adding them to her own. The truth was, she had adopted them, and seemingly at the request of their mother, for not many minutes more had elapsed before they were orphaned by their mother's death.

A Manchester (N. H.) man found ninety-nine shoe nails in a chicken's gizzard. The result of frequent "shooing" probably.

opinion on the question of liquor legislation should have greater weight. Here is a summary of his paper, read at Ottawa:—

"The text from which he spoke was divided into five parts, viz., the history of legislation; the classifying of license laws; the Scott Act; why it has not been more generally adopted in Ontario and Quebec, and the question of the advisability of calling for a simultaneous Scott Act campaign in all possible counties through the Dominion with a view to demanding general prohibition next year. He believed that we might look at the state of legislation when the provinces went into the Dominion. In Ontario and Quebec partially prohibitory laws were passed in the last session of the Parliament of Old Canada. In 1869 there was passed a provision almost identical for both provinces, giving local councils power to pass prohibitory by-laws. In Nova Scotia there was a very strict law, which required that two-thirds of the ratepayers must sign a petition for a license before it could be granted, and that it must be ratified by two-thirds of the grand jury and by the Court of Sessions. New Brunswick, in 1855, was in advance of all other provinces, for it passed a prohibitory law, which, however, only remained in force a few years. The Temperance Act 1878 was the result of a succession of appeals to Parliament. The speaker next referred to the Liquor License Act of last session. He did not think that this was the time or place to discuss some of the questions that had lately arisen concerning it, for unfortunately party had entered too largely into these questions. For his part he was a temperance man first and a politician afterwards. He had, however, predicted last year that the Privy Council would not sustain the opinions expressed in Parliament that the Local Legislatures have no right to control the liquor traffic, and that all their legislation for the subject was null and void, and circumstances had since shown his prediction to have been correct. The case was now somewhat different from what it was when the case of *Hodge v. The Queen* was brought before the Privy Council, because there was then no conflicting laws. He regretted that there would be a contest between the Dominion and the Province through the establishment of the new Act, which was something temperance people did not desire to see. The press was on the side of temperance, and the House should be divided on the subject this very session.

The temptations thrown in some people's way, by the common custom of exposing all kinds of articles at shop doors is much greater to some than is often realized. No doubt many a boy has picked up his thieving habits by picking up small articles lying thus loosely in his way. A man was recently convicted before an English court for stealing from a shop door, but the judge refused the prosecutors any expenses in the case on the ground that the loose exposure of the goods held out a temptation to steal.

The Duke of Wellington, on being asked by Lord Warncliffe, "Is drunkenness, in your opinion, the great parent of all crime in the British army?" replied, "Invariably!"

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## R.G. WRIGHT'S,

126 and 128 Dundas St., Napanee.

### The Napanee Express.

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1884.

—The proceedings this week in both the House of Commons and the Ontario Legislature have been of a routine character. The discussion on the Major Gen. Luard embroglio in the House of Commons caused quite a brush among military members, in the course of which the Mail was repudiated by several Conservatives.

—Mr. Ree has been absent an entire week from the Legislature, yet the business of the House seems to be progressing all right. "Bob Jack," who is a good Tory, should see that A. H. Roe does not draw pay from both the Legislature and the County Council for this week.

—On Monday last in answer to Mr. Charlton, Sir Leonard Tilley said the net amount of the public debt of Canada on January 1st, 1884, was \$163,578,402. This amount does not include the millions of dollars voted away since the Dominion Parliament opened this session. It certainly looks as if this Canada of ours is fast approaching bankruptcy and ruin.

—A deputation from the U. E. Loyalist Committee applied to the County Council yesterday for a small grant towards the expenses of the proposed celebration in Adolphustown on the 16th of June. The project is worthy of a grant and we have no doubt the Council will not refuse the request.

—The by-law which Mr. Ball gave notice of last session to do away with county roads, was voted down on Wednesday. Now that the Council has again expressed itself in favour of adhering to the county roads system it should devise some means of keeping the roads in better condition, especially in winter. At every session there are bills for damages presented as the result of the roads being improperly kept. This should not be.

—It will be remembered that during the

## COUNTY COUNCIL.

### March Session.

The March session of the County Council opened on Tuesday afternoon last. All the members were present. The only change in the representation was that of Mr. John D. Ham as Reeve of Newburgh in place of Mr. Chester Files.

The WARDEN on taking the Chair congratulated the members on their health permitting them to again reassemble at the County board. He stated that the finances of the County were in a satisfactory condition. He reported that the Clerk was unable to attend the Council owing to illness, but hoped to be able to attend Wednesday morning. In the meantime he suggested the appointment of a Clerk pro tem.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, seconded by Mr. J. C. CARSCALLEN, Mr. Fred Boe was appointed Clerk pro tem.

The minutes of the last day's proceedings of the January session were read and approved.

A communication was read from Mr. Fred Membery, claiming \$20 damages to his horse and cutter while driving the mails on the county road between Hawley and Chambers P.O.—Referred to the Roads and Bridges Committee.

The account of N. Ure & Co. for stationery, referred to the Clerk last session, was, on the report of Mr. Morden that the County was not liable, ordered to be filed.

On motion of Mr. SEXSMITH, Mr. John D. Ham was placed on the Finance Committee in the place of Mr. Chester Files, late Reeve of Newburgh.

Mr. SHARPE moved, seconded by Mr. POLLEY, that the Treasurer be instructed to bring down the last pay-list of the County Councillors, also the mileage each member received.

The mover said he introduced the motion at the request of the Reeve of Amherst Island.

Mr. POLLEY said he had seen a letter in the public press over the signature of "Bob Jack," accusing him along with other members of receiving extra pay from the Council. Now, when he was paid last session it never occurred to him whether he had received too much or too little. He put the money in his pocket and never gave it a second thought. He did not wish to receive more than he was entitled to, and if he had received too much he did not wish to keep it. The pay-list when brought down would show how the matter stood.

Mr. MALLORY said that he understood that the Reeves of the back townships and of Amherst Island had been granted an extra day's pay because of their having to start a day earlier than the members near by to attend the Council.

Mr. PARKS said that this, no doubt, was what the writer referred to.

The motion was carried.

The Council then adjourned till 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

### WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Council met at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from Messrs. Gibbard & Son, claiming damages to their hearse which had been upset on the county road between Napanee and Morven, to the amount of \$15.—Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

### SALE OF DEBENTURES.

Mr. WILSON presented the report of the Finance Committee as follows:—

The Finance Committee beg leave to report that they have opened the following tenders for the purchase of county debentures:—

1st. Edwin H. Smythe, of Kingston, tenders \$31,650 for \$33,600 in accordance with our adver-

tid, that the correspondence and tenders be read.

Mr. MALLORY moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. PERRY, that they be not read.

The WARDEN said he understood that the chair had already ruled that they be read.

Mr. MALLORY withdrew his motion.

Correspondence was read from Mr. Smythe, of Kingston; Mr. J. G. McDonald, manager of the London & Canadian Loan Agency, Toronto; J. M. Macker, Kingston; Messrs. Scarth, Cochran & Co., Toronto; Robins Bros., of Toronto, and also a telegram from the same, asking information respecting the advertisements they had seen in the papers.—The Committee was instructed to recommend the Council to file the same.

The tenders of Messrs. Smythe, Kingston; J. G. McDonald, Toronto; Dominion Bank, Napanee; P. P. Aylsworth, Bath; J. Snider, Napanee.—The Committee was on motion instructed to recommend the Council to file the same.

The report was read clause by clause and adopted.

### AUDITORS' REPORT.

The auditors' report was then read as follows:

We have carefully examined the books and accounts of your Treasurer for the year ending 31st December, 1883, and have compared each item of payment with its appropriate voucher and have found them correct with some trifling exceptions. The sum of \$27.86 being accrued interest for the past year on the amount deposited to the credit of the Sinking Fund should have been added to that amount but was overlooked until after the close of the year; it will, however, appear in next annual statement.

The statement shows a balance of cash on hand of \$702.11, and in the Dominion Bank of \$1,554.44. We find, however, that only the sum of \$1,127.81 was at the credit of the Treasurer in the bank on Dec. 31st, '83, the balance having been checked out by him in error on private account.

It is only necessary to call the attention of the Treasurer to this matter to have it corrected, but as the account with the bank constitutes one of the largest and most important accounts of the county we deem it our duty to refer to it.

We beg to recommend that the Treasurer be authorized to purchase a new stamp for stamping "Paid" and date of payment on all his vouchers and thus render it possible to have this very desirable method of marking vouchers uniformly carried out.

We have prepared a statement in detail of Income and expenditure properly classified, also an abstract of the account together with trial balance and statement of assets and liabilities which we submit herewith.

W. F. HALL, } Auditors.  
JOHN HINCH, }

The report, together with the accounts of the auditors' for \$100, were referred to the Finance Committee.

The Council adjourned till 2 p. m.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon resuming a communication was read from Mrs. Jane Thompson, asking for damages to the amount of \$20 to buggy and harness in August last on the Kingston and Napanee road.

The WARDEN said this matter had been referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges last December and they recommended no action.

Mr. HAYCOCK, County Councillor of Frontenac, was present and was heard. He said the accident had occurred, as the communication set forth, and Mrs. Thompson had asked him to present the petition to the Council and explain it. There was a load of wood on one side of the road at which her horse became frightened and swerved to one side into a ditch four or five feet deep. She and her children were thrown out and the buggy and harness were badly broken. She could not force them to pay it, because she had not entered an action within three months after the accident, but he thought they would not let that interfere with their doing what was right.

Mr. POLLEY moved, seconded by Mr. PERRY, that the communication be referred



ing improperly kept. This should not be.

—It will be remembered that during the election of 1882 the Tory speakers and canvassers made a good deal of capital for the Premier out of an alleged promise that he would cause the erection of a new post office and customs house in Napanee. It now turns out that such a thing as the erection of a public building in Napanee was never contemplated by the government. It was only a little "taffy" the politicians were giving the people of Napanee. When the question new post offices was being discussed in the House on Wednesday, Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out that the promised building in Napanee had not been erected. Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Work, in reply said that "this was the first time his attention had been called to the requirements of Napanee in the matter of public buildings."

If the government's attention was never called to the matter, there was some tall lying done by some of our local politicians.

#### Bob Jack Wants an Explanation.

(Both Editor of THE EXPRESS.)

SIR: According to THE EXPRESS and other Napanee papers the County Council of Lennox and Addington sat in January, 1884, five days, and the largest amount allowed them by law is \$3 each per day. According to the pay list received Mr. Bosley received pay for six days at \$3 per day, amounting to \$18, and \$2.50 mileage; Mr. Lane received pay for seven days at \$3 per day, amounting to \$21, and \$8.50, mileage; Mr. Polly received pay for six days, at \$3 per day, amounting to \$18, and \$2.50 mileage.

Mr. Editor, perhaps Messrs. Bosley, Polly, or some other person, will explain the above instead of getting their backs up and abusing Bob Jack or drawing red herring across the track.

Yours &c., BOB JACK.

Gomorrow, March 11, 1884.

#### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The March monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday evening last.

Present—A. L. Morden, Chairman; Chas. James, Secretary, and Messrs. McCay, Webster, Manning, Russell, Perry, Strong, Henry and Carleton. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A communication from the Mail Printing Company, Toronto, was filed.

The auditors' abstract statement of High and Public School accounts was presented and read, and on motion it was referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion, Messrs. Strong and Perry were appointed school visitors for the ensuing month.—Carried.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:—D. W. McKim, repairing pump, \$3; Webster & Boyes, two rods for wood shed, \$3.50; Mr. Patterson, delivering ice for High School, \$10.50; R. G. Wright, seats for schools, \$59.14; J. J. Perry, glass, putty, &c., for High School, \$13.33, was referred to committee with power to act.

Mr. Henry reported that Mr. Fessenden, head master of the High School, was willing that the Board should have a portion of his garden, provided that they would fence it in and flatten the ground as a play-ground for the boys attending the school.

The Board then adjourned.

#### Fluid Lightning

Cures Toothache and Neuralgia quick as flash, relieves any pain instantly, the cheapest and quickest application known. Why suffer with Toothache, Neuralgia, Headache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, or acute pains of any kind when you can get to T. A. Hulman's and J. W. Grange's drug stores and get a perfect and instantaneous cure for twenty-five cents. Ask for Fluid Lightning.

that they have opened the following tenders for the purchase of county debentures:—

1st. Edwin H. Smythe, of Kingston, tenders \$31,650 for \$33,600 in accordance with our advertisement for tenders, rebating accrued interest to date of sale.

2nd. J. Grant McDonald, of Toronto, tenders \$35,011 for \$33,600 of debentures on 1st September next with coupons attached for half year ending Jan. 1st, 1885.

3rd. The Dominion Bank tenders at a rate that will enable them to obtain 6 per cent on the investment.

4th. P. P. Arlsworth, Bath, tenders for \$3,000 at par or less if any are sold at par or less than par.

5th. J. Snider, Napanee, tenders for one debenture at par.

And your committee after carefully considering the various tenders beg leave to recommend that E. H. Smythe's tender be accepted, provided an arrangement can be made with proper security that the tender will be carried out.

Mr. WILSON said that the Council would remember that at the last session the Finance Committee were authorized to advertise for tenders for the sale of debentures, and in accordance with that resolution he inserted advertisements in all the papers for tenders up till March 4th. He explained how the committee had thought it wisest to accept the tender of Mr. Smythe of Kingston. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. PARKS wanted to know if the Council had given the committee power to close tenders by March 4th.

Mr. WILSON said that nothing had been said about it. It had been left in the hands of the committee to report at March session and it was necessary to do that in order to be able to report.

Mr. LANE seconded Mr. Wilson's motion that the report be adopted.

Mr. PARKS said that by shortening the time for closing contracts the number of applicants might have been restricted. They could have reported that they had received tenders and describe them, and further extend the time till June. They might get a better offer.

The WARDEN said that a communication had been sent to Mr. Herring, late chairman of the Finance Committee, and he wanted to know if it was in the committee's hands.

Mr. WILSON presented it from Mr. J. M. Macker of Kingston, asking information from Mr. Herring respecting the sale of debentures and the time for closing them up. Mr. Wilson presented another from the same person addressed to himself, saying that he had written a letter to him but had never been answered and again asking information.

Mr. HAM said he was not here last session but he understood from the reports in the papers that one of the principal causes for holding the March session was to consider these debentures. It was very indiscreet to lay it over until the June session. The offer of Mr. Smythe was a very good one indeed, and he did not think it could be improved.

Mr. PARKS said the question was not whether this was the best offer or not. He thought it would have been better for the committee to have reported in June. They could open up the tenders again but they might lose this good chance by doing so. They were compelled to close up the business now as the time had been set.

Mr. CARBALLEEN said they could advertise for further tenders which would not thereby endanger the ones they had.

Mr. PARKS moved, seconded by Mr. PERRY, that the Council go into committee of the whole on this report and that all papers and correspondence in connection with these advertisements be brought before the Council.

Mr. WILSON withdrew his motion with the consent of his seconder, and Mr. Parks' motion was then carried.

Mr. WILSON took the chair and the report was read clause by clause.

Moved by Mr. HAM, seconded by Mr. SEXSMITH, that the first clause be adopted. It was evidently the best offer in the report.

Mr. PARKS moved, seconded by Mr.

doing what was right.

Mr. POLLEY moved, seconded by Mr. PERRY, that the communication be referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges to report.

Mr. BROWN moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. WAGAR, that it be filed.

The amendment was lost and the original motion was declared carried.

Mr. PERRY introduced a by-law to assume as a county road the road from Newburgh to Croydon.—Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The WARDEN said there were several by-laws to be brought before the Council, and in order not to get things mixed up the accounts that were in should be disposed of first.

The following accounts were then presented:—Gibbard & Son, supplies, \$46.75.—Referred to Committee on County Property; John Paisley & Bro., supplies, \$16.68.—Referred to Committee on County Property; Hinch Bros., \$24.34.—Referred to Committee on County Property to report; John Crysdale, repairs to court house and gaol, \$5.48.—Referred to Committee on County Property.

The Treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditures from Jan. 1st to March 1st was submitted as follows:—

#### RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1884.	\$ 702 11
" in Dominion Bank, Jan. 1, '84.	1534 44
Receipts from Jan. 1st, 1884, to	
March 1st, 1884.	15573 75
	\$17830 30

#### EXPENDITURES.

Expenditure from Jan. 1st to	
March 1st, 1884.	\$12106 24
Cash in Dominion Bank.	5724 06
	\$17830 30
Money due from different municipalities to the county.—Sheffield, \$798.92; N. Fredericksburgh, \$143.83; Ernestown, \$644.28; Camden, \$300; total, \$1887.03.	

The report was referred to Committee on Finance.

The TREASURER, as he had been requested, presented a statement of the pay received by the County Councillors last year, with number of days and mileage of each.

Mr. HAM moved, seconded by Mr. REID, that whereas a resolution was passed at the December session in 1883, allowing the Reeve of Amherst Island an extra day's pay, that it be struck out at his request.—Carried.

An account was presented from Mr. T. S. Henry for stationery and printing, amounting to \$75.76.—Referred to Committee on Education and Printing.

Mr. BROWN brought in a by-law assuming as a county road the road leading from Tamworth to Kennebec road at McDonald's Corners in the township of Sheffield.

A by-law was presented by Mr. DIAMOND, assuming as a county road the road known as the 2nd concession road in the township of S. Fredericksburgh, from the Napanee and Hamburg road at Galt's Corners to Bath, to be known as the western extension of the Napanee and Hamburg road.

A by-law was presented from Mr. WILSON, assuming as a county road that part of Centre-st. in Napanee lying between Dundas-st. in Napanee and the road known as the Napanee river county road.

Mr. PARKS brought in a by-law to extend the Napanee river road to the Hay Bay road, the extension to be known as the Napanee and Hay Bay road.

These by-laws were referred to the Road and Bridge Committee to report.

Mr. POLLEY moved, seconded by Mr. DIAMOND, that the Council make a grant to aid in laying a cable from Ernestown shore to Amherst Island.—Referred to Finance Committee.

The REEVE of Amherst Island brought in the statement of the special grant expended in that municipality.—Referred to Committee on County Property.

Mr. BALL brought in a by-law to do away with county roads, and all roads heretofore known as county roads be vested in the different municipalities in which they are.

(Continued on fifth page.)

# STILL THEY COME!

Another lot of New Goods arrived this week at  
**CHEAPSIDE.**

Choice, Handsome, Rich Goods, the class of stuff  
every body wants, and at **CORRECT PRICES.**

Two cases of the latest novelties in Metal Buttons,  
bought direct from the factory, hand carved in beautiful designs.  
Nobody here will show anything like them, as we  
control the patterns.

New Dress Goods in very rich makes. Our show of  
Black Goods is especially deserving of attention. We have always been  
accorded the palm by ladies of taste for our fine show of  
Rich Black Dress Goods. Our stock of these  
goods is this season finer than ever

## Silks and Satins.

Just received a very choice lot of these goods in  
Black and all New Colors, in thoroughly reliable makes of entirely new finishes, so that we  
have no hesitancy in recommending our new goods to every lady who desires a good wear-  
ing, rich dress or mantle at a reasonable price.

## Cloths and Tweeds.

We have just received the second shipment of  
our Scotch Suitings and Pantings. They are **HANDSOME GOOD GOODS**, and very low in  
price. Lots of orders coming in. It is readily admitted by all that Mr. Fox is an authority  
on cutting and fitting.

## Race for Cottons.

There has been a great race for our cheap Cottons



There has been a great race for our cheap Cottons and Looms. We have just got in another lot of that heavy yard wide Cotton at 7 cents, which so many have been waiting for.

## Carpets.

Another lot of handsome Tapestry and Brussels Carpets just to hand. CHEAPSIDE is the place for general Dry Goods, Carpets, Curtains, Underclothing, Nobby Silk Hats, Caps, &c.

## HINCH BROS.

### TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to noon on

**SATURDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1884,**

for the several works necessary in the building of a Memorial Methodist Church in the 2nd concession of Adolphustown, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at Gibson & Clute's law office, in the Town of Napanee. Tenders may be for brick work, wood work, painting and heating apparatus, separately, or the job *en bloc*. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, care of Gibson & Clute.

### OUT : OF : THE : FIRE!

## K. J. STRONG & CO.

Have re-opened business in the Miller Block, two doors east of the Brisco House, where they have fitted up a large, first-class shop, well filled with excellent harness and other goods in their line, cheaper than ever. With many thanks to their numerous customers who have so liberally patronized them during the nearly six years they have been here in business, they now cordially invite the public to an inspection of their new premises, believing that in stock, workmanship and low prices they can give full satisfaction. A liberal discount to cash customers. Repairing and other job work attended to promptly and cheaply. They have a large assortment of Whips, Collars, Horse-blankets, Halters, Combs, Brushes and other articles usually found in a first-class Saddlery.

Those indebted to us, either by note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, as we need money to carry on our business successfully and cannot afford to prolong credits.

K. J. STRONG & CO

## C. CUMMINS'

is the place to buy cheap goods. We are now offering our entire stock of

## Winter Goods at Cost Prices.

Any person in want of an overcoat will do well by giving us a call. We are determined to sell off all our

## READY-MADE CLOTHING

as to make room for our SPRING STOCK, which will be the choicest of the season.

HATS & CAPS AT COST PRICE.

## FLANNELS! FLANNELS!!

cheaper than ever. Splendid All Wool Grey Flannels at 35 cents a yard. Canton Flannel, best quality, at 20, 15 and 10 cents a yard.

If you want to save time and trouble, order your Groceries from C. CUMMINS', or call when in town.

We have on hand a splendid line of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and all necessary articles to be found in a first-class store.

**You Can Prove This by giving us a Call.**

The first time you are in town just step into C. Cummins' and

**See the Great Bargains we are Offering**

In Dress Goods, Prints, Cottons, Denims, and anything kept in a first-class establishment! All goods to be sold by March, to make room for fresh Arrivals.

**C. CUMMINS, Bath.**

DEROCHE & MADDEN,  
Vendor's Solicitors.

Dated at Napanee, February 13th, 1884 14-5

## MASS MEETING.

[Continued from first page.]

been watered, until it was now 30 per cent. money and 70 per cent. water, for the express purpose of over-riding a clause in the contract limiting freight rates at 10 per cent. on the actual cost of the road. The same villany was blossoming out in Canada that had disgraced the financial corporations of the United States. In the United States the Government is struggling against these corporations, but

### IN CANADA THE STRUGGLE IS PAST.

Our Government is merely the tool of the corporations. The question with the people of Canada is, will they condemn those who have proved thus recreant to their trusts. It was to give the people a chance of thus expressing themselves that he believed these meetings should be held. He next dealt with the land policy of the Government and showed that owing to the obnoxious regulations, giving large sections to colonization companies and the C. P. R., many people are now in the United States who would otherwise be settlers in the North West. He next took up the Boundary Award and Streams Bill questions, dealing with them in a vigorous manner. Speaking on the license question he quoted the 97th sec. of the B. N. A. Act which clearly places the power of controlling the licensing of taverns, shops and auctioneers in the hands of the Provincial Legislatures. Sir John Macdonald, to spite Mr. Mowat, had tried to take this power from the provinces, and had framed a license law for the Dominion. The result was great confusion, the publicans not knowing whom to pay tribute to—Peter or Paul—Mowat or Sir John. His opinion was that they had better pay it to Mowat. In speaking of the Streams Bill disallowance, he pointed out that the veto power was intended to be exercised only when the act was unconstitutional. Mr. Mowat, for his course in resisting these attacks on the rights of the province deserved the thanks of the whole people. (Applause.)

### THE GERRYMANDER.

He next discussed the Gerrymander, showing how the Government had changed the boundaries of 57 constituencies in Ontario in order to provide for four new members. These four members should have been given to four counties he enumerated, which were entitled to them by their population. But this did not suit Sir John's purpose. His object was to "hive" the Grits, and by this unfair and cowardly trick to secure the election of a majority of supporters. Under the pretence of "equalizing the population" he "hived" a surplus of 723 Grits in North Brant; 688 in South Oxford; 1,200 in North Oxford. In nine constituencies a surplus of 7,000 Grits was "hived" and by this outrageous means to two Tories were given the power of three Grits. It was a scandalous proceeding which was condemned by the respectable Conservatives of the ridings attacked. His constituency was one of the gerrymandered, but it had the effect of increasing his majority from 180 to 300. (Applause.) "Equalization of population" was merely a blind; the gerrymander left the population more unequal than ever before. His hearers might ask why Sir John had not gerrymandered the Maritime Provinces. Well, he would answer that question by a story. Two gentlemen were sitting on the wayside one day when a green looking Irishman came along and they thought they would have some fun with him. "Good day, Pat," said one. "Good day to you," was Pat's response. "Pat can you tell us which of us three the Devil would take if he came before us now?" "Shure and he'd take meself," said Pat. "How is that, my good fellow?" asked his questioner.

from which there is no appeal. In ending he quoted the beautiful words of the poet Whittier on the ballot:—

"Not lightly fall beyond recall  
The printed scroll a breath might float,  
The kindest act, the crowning fact,  
Is the freeman's vote."

Mr. Charlton in taking his seat was applauded to the echo.

A vote of thanks, moved by Mr. H. M. Deroche, ex-M.P.P., seconded by Mr. W. F. Hall, was tendered Mr. Charlton for his able speech, and the meeting dispersed.

## COUNTY COUNCIL.

[Continued from fourth page.]

The mover said that the county roads were never well cared for and as a result bills for damages were constantly being presented to the council. They had a county engineer, but it was very unreasonable to suppose that he could look after the roads all over the county. It never had been done and it was not likely that it could be done. Let each municipality take care of its own roads, and having the responsibility they would be more likely to take better care of them.

Mr. HAM pointed out that teams loaded with grain were continually passing through Newburgh and never stopping on their way to Napanee, and if county roads were done away with, Newburgh would have to keep up roads that she did not derive any benefit from. The township of Ernestown was very pleasantly located—a road was built through the length of the township which didn't cost them any more than it did the other municipalities; a railway ran through it also; they had the benefit of a water front and had altogether the best advantages. Bath was the same; it only had one road and had the advantage of a sea-port. He thought these municipalities should be generous enough to help their less fortunate neighbors. He didn't think Mr. Ball was serious in his action.

Messrs. Lane and Wagar were willing to support Mr. Ball's motion if he would assume all bridges as county bridges.

The WARDEN said he thought the township of Camden was able to take care of its own roads. Farmers from the back township passed through Camden, and they had to take care of the roads for them.

Several other members spoke in favor of continuing the county road system.

Mr. PARKS moved, seconded by Mr. WILSON, that the by-law be given a six months' hoist, which was carried on the following division:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bosleay, Brown, Carscallen, J. C., Carscallen, T. G., Ham, Diamond, Lane, Lloyd, Reid, Perry, Parks, Sexsmith, Wagar and Wilson.—14.

NAYS—Ball, Davis, Johnson, Mallory, Polly, Sharp.—3.

An account of T. Trimble, for meat, amounting to \$17.17 was referred to the Committee on County Property.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday morning.

### THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Council met at 10 a. m., pursuant to adjournment. After routine—

Mr. SHARP brought in a by-law to assume as a county road, the road from Odessa to the boundary of Camden.—Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Accounts were presented from W. M. O'Beirne, for advertising, to the amount of \$16 62; and from Templeton & Beeman, printing and advertising, \$74 58, both of which were referred to the Committee on Education and Printing.

Moved by Mr. PARKS, seconded by Mr. DENISON, that the Committee on Roads and Bridges, in making out their appropriations to the different municipalities in aid of

# DRESS GO

# DO

We are now showing a full

## SPRING : DRESS

—Consisting of everyth

OTTOMANS, BEIGES, LLAMAS, CREPES

FOULE CLOTH, ALBATROSS CLOTH

INDIANETTES, DELAINES, NUN

WOOL SERGES, FRENCH CA

PERSIAN CORDS, PARA

&c., &c.

Prices Range from 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., 95c. and

## SPRING, 1884.

## ENGLISH AND

Stylish Scotch Tweed Suit

60 Pieces new Canadian Tweed

legal way the municipalities of Adolphustown, Amherst Island and Kaladar could not get a cent. They had no county roads. He thought justice should be done.

The motion was carried after a short discussion, in which the members all spoke in favor of dealing out justice instead of law.

Mr. BROWN moved, seconded by Mr. WAGAR, that the township of Sheffield be allowed to expend \$100 of the grant to that municipality for 1884 on the road from Tamworth to McDonald's Corners—Carried.

Mr. WILSON said the question of back taxes was one that had always given the council a great deal of trouble, and the clerk had made a synopsis of the clauses in the statute book dealing with this subject, which were read. It showed that the law had not been complied with in any of the municipalities. He suggested that a short printed list of rules should be prepared and forwarded to each assessor and township clerk for their future guidance. The suggestion met with co-incidence from nearly all the members of the council.

Mr. WILSON moved, seconded by Mr. J. C. CARSCALLEN, that the clerk be authorized to have 100 copies of the duties of clerks

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would take if he came before us now?" "Shure and he'd take meself," said Pat. "How is that, my good fellow?" asked his questioner. "Why, because he's shure of ye two at any toime." (Great laughter.) Sir John did not touch the lower provinces because he is sure of them at any time, but not always of Ontario. (Applause.) He next dealt with the Charlebois and McDonald tender outrage of Sir Charles Tupper, which resulted in a loss of \$208,000 to the Dominion. He held that a government which was proved guilty of such contract jobbery did not merit the confidence of a free people. He pointed out that the new franchise bill meant the formation of two distinct sets of machinery in each province—two voters' lists in each county and two sets of regulations. The new voters' lists were to be in the charge of revising barristers, creatures of the government, from whom there was to be no appeal to the county judge, as now; no remedy, no redress. A government that has so forfeited the confidence of the people that they have to resort to this sort of thing to retain power, the sooner an end is put to it the better for public morality, for the actions of the government are having a damaging effect on public morals. Many men who in their private lives would scorn to do a mean or dishonest act are willing to defend and support a government they know is corrupt. If men could be led to vote more in the interests of their country and less for party a stop would be put to this sort of thing. If the people are not soon led to adopt this course he had little hope for the future of the country. The charge had been frequently made by the Conservative press and speakers that the Reform party had no policy. He thought the Reform party had a platform and a very broad one. One of the planks was the reorganization of the Senate which does not in its present shape represent public sentiment in the least. It has been packed with worn-out Conservative politicians who seemed to think their only duty was to do the bidding of the man who appointed them. Other planks were the liberty to make our own treaties; reduction and equalization of the taxes in such a way as not to favour the rich at the expense of the poor, as at present; reduction of the expenditure—that the increase of the public debt which is now \$40 per head be stopped. We would protect the farmer against the monopolist. We hold there should be a stop to contract outrages. We would protect the North-West from huge railway and land monopolies. We protest against the gerrymander. In short, the Reform party has a policy wide in its scope and beneficent in its character. (Applause.) Liberty is a priceless heritage and should be cherished. We, at this day, do not often stop to think what our liberties cost or we would be more on the alert to defend them. He deprecated the extreme party spirit in the country and expressed the wish that an independent party would arise which would keep a check on both parties. Although we claimed greater purity in the administration of our public affairs than in the United States, yet it was significant that not a man who was connected with the Credit Mobilier scandal in the United States some years ago—which paled into insignificance alongside our Pacific scandal—was in public life there to-day, while every man who figured in the Pacific Scandal held high and responsible offices in Canada. Schuyler Colfax, ex-President of the United States, upon whom the bare suspicion rested that he was implicated with Oakes Ames, was hurled from power and could not now be elected to any office even in his own State. The contrast, he said, was very detrimental to the people of Canada. He appealed to his hearers not to vote through thick and thin for party. Judge the men and their actions. Every elector was a judge, and he is a tribunal

DENISON, that the Committee on Roads and Bridges, in making out their appropriations to the different municipalities in aid of keeping up the county roads, be requested to take into consideration the increased travel over the roads leading to Napanee market by heavy loads and the difficulty of keeping said roads in repair, and that they make their appropriations accordingly.—Carried.

Mr. SEXSMITH, Chairman, brought in the first report of the Committee on County Property, recommending that none of the by-laws referred to them be passed.

Mr. SEXSMITH moved, seconded by Mr. SHARP, that the report be adopted.

Mr. PERRY moved, seconded by Mr. HAM, and resolved, that the Council go into the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on County Property.

The yeas and nays were taken as follows:—

YEAS—Carscallen, T. G., Denison, Diamond, Ham, Perry, Parks, Reid and Wagar—8.

NAYS—Ball, Bosleay, Brown, Carscallen, J. C., Davis, Johnson, Lane, Lloyd, Mallory, Polly, Sexsmith, Sharp and Wilson—13.

The original motion was carried.

Mr. BOSLEAY moved, seconded by Mr. PERRY, that the township of Effingham be joined to Kaladar and Anglesea for municipal purposes, and that the Council pass a by-law to that effect.

The mover and seconder spoke on the subject and showed that it was in the interest of Kaladar to take such a course. It would not injure the county in any way. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. SHARP moved, seconded by Mr. MALLORY that rule 35 of the Council regulations enacting that no by-law can be brought in without first giving a day's notice, be suspended, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Bosleay to introduce his by-law.—Carried.

Mr. BOSLEAY introduced a by-law to assume as a part of Kaladar the township of Effingham.

The by law then received its first reading and the Council went into Committee of the whole on the second reading, Mr. Bosleay in the chair.

The by-law was read clause by clause, and passed without amendment and so reported. The report was adopted and the by-law received its third reading and was finally passed.

Mr. T. G. CARSCALLLEN brought up the matter of insurance on the jail and court house, which he considered was too high. If the buildings were burned he didn't think they could get the amount they were insured for, and it was a waste of money to pay so much insurance. He asked that Mr. Ham, as an old insurance agent, be allowed to speak on the subject.

Mr. HAM said he didn't think the endorsements were properly executed. They were done in a very slipshod manner and there was a possibility that the county could get no insurance money at all in case of fire. He coincided with Mr. Carscallen that the buildings were too highly insured.

Mr. PARKS moved, seconded by Mr. SHARP, that the question of the insurance on county buildings be referred to a committee composed of the Warden and Messrs. Ham and T. G. Carscallen.—Carried.

Mr. REID moved, seconded by Mr. PERRY that Camden be allowed to expend \$100 of the money to be granted that township for county roads, for 1884, on the road leading from Newburgh to Croyden, and known as the western road.

Mr. DIAMOND said the council could not legally make such an allowance. The money was granted to be expended on county roads, and the law compelled them to do so. It might be morally right but it was legally wrong.

Mr. BROWN said if they looked at it in a

the members of the council.

Mr. WILSON moved, seconded by Mr. J. C. CARSCALLLEN, that the clerk be authorized to have 100 copies of the duties of clerks and assessors of each municipality printed and distributed.—Carried.

A communication was read from Mr. S. Gibson, asking the council to furnish wire to build a wire fence on the Tyendinaga road, near the railway track, which was drifted up every winter and passers-by had to drive through the fields. If the council furnished the wire the owners of the property would build the fence.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The council then adjourned till 2 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon resuming—

A deputation appointed by the General Committee on the proposed U. E. Loyalist celebration at Adolphustown, in June next, was present, and presented a petition to the council asking for aid for the purpose of erecting a monument to memory of their ancestors and to hold a celebration next summer. Messrs. J. J. Watson, Jos. B. Allison and Dr. Rutten spoke in an appropriate manner, setting forth the claims of the U. E. Loyalists upon the council.

Mr. SHARP moved, seconded by Mr. JOHNSON, that the matter be referred to a committee composed of the Warden and Messrs. Ham, Polly, Mallory, and the mover and seconder.—Carried.

Mr. HAM moved, seconded by Mr. WILSON, that a petition be presented to the Dominion Government asking for aid to extend the N.T. & Q. R.R. so as to make a junction with the Ontario & Quebec Railroad, and fill up a troublesome sink-hole near Yarker that is taking more money than was expected.—Carried.

Mr. SEXSMITH presented the second report of the Committee on Roads and Bridges which stated that they had examined the report of the money expended on roads on Amherst Island and found that the grant of \$200 had been expended in fully recommending on the account of Gibbard & Son of \$15 for damages, no action; on the account of Fred Membery, no action; on the account of Mrs. Jane Thompson they find that the matter had been disposed of by the council last December and recommended that the matter be referred back to the council. The by-law to assume as a county road a certain road in Ernestown be not passed.—Report adopted.

Mr. CARSCALLLEN presented an account from Alex. Armstrong for calsonining two rooms, \$12.06, which was referred to the Committee on County Property.

The council then adjourned.

**Fashion is Queen.** Fast, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package colors 1 to 4 lbs. of goods. 10c. for any color. Get at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

#### Napanee Market Prices.

March 14th, 1884.

Fall wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 1 00 to \$1 05
Spring wheat, do.....	1 05 1 10
Barley, do.....	0 50 0 60
Oats, do.....	0 30 0 32
Peas, do.....	0 70 0 72
Rye, do.....	0 57 0 58
Onions, do.....	0 50 0 75
do per bag.....	0 90 1 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 65 0 75
Flour, fall, per 100 lbs.....	2 75 3 00
Flour, spring, per 100 lbs.....	2 75 3 00
Corn.....	0 75 0 85
Butter per tub.....	0 16 0 18
Butter, per lb.....	0 18 0 20
Cheese.....	0 12 0 12
Lard.....	0 10 0 11
Tallow.....	0 06 0 07
Musk Rats.....	0 04 0 10
Beaver, per lb.....	1 50 1 75
Lamb per lb.....	0 08 0 09
Mutton, per lb.....	0 07 0 08
Wool per lb.....	0 15 0 18
Calfskins per lb.....	0 08 0 00
Hogs per cwt.....	7 50 8 50
Eggs per doz.....	0 18 0 20
Bacon per 100 lbs.....	9 10 11 00
Mess pork.....	0 10 0 11
Beefhides.....	5 00 5 50
Deeken skins.....	0 40 0 00
Pelts.....	0 40 0 50
Lambskins.....	0 50 0 55
Brat per ton.....	15 00 16 00
Shorts.....	19 00 20 00
Hav.....	7 00 0 00
Clover Hay.....	3 00 4 00
Cedar Posts.....	0 06 0 08
Cedar Shingles, per thousand.....	2 25 2 50
Mink Skin.....	0 60 1 00
Fox.....	0 50 1 00
Turkey.....	0 50 1 25
Geese.....	0 50 0 45
Chickens.....	0 85 0 40

GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AT—  
DOWNEY & CO'S.

a full and complete stock of  
DRESS : GOODS

g of everything new in—  
s, CREPES,  
SS CLOTH, SATEENS,  
NES, NUN'S BEIGES, NUN'S VEILINGS,  
RENCH CASHMERES, BRILLIANTINES,  
DS, PARAMETTAS, HENRIETTA CLOTHS,  
&c., &c.  
ic., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c.,  
0c., 95c. and \$1.00 per yard.

All the Newest Dress Trimmings  
AND BUTTONS TO MATCH.

JERSEYS & JERSEY CLOTHS.

Ladies' and Misses' Jerseys, Jersey Cloths and Stockingette in black and col-  
ors, a very large stock to select from. As we bought them at very low prices our  
customers will get the full benefit. Now is the time to secure these goods when our  
stock is complete and well assorted.

RELIABLE INFORMATION will be given as to styles, and the most  
desirable goods to buy.

All dresses and mantles made to order guaranteed to fit and be well finished.

DOWNEY & CO.

4.} ROBLIN & FORD {SPRING, 1884.

—ARE SHOWING ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN—

AND AMERICAN STIFF AND SOFT FELT HATS,

reed Suitings, English Trouserings, Black and Colored Worsted and Spring Overcoatings,  
an Tweed, all Prices.  
45 Pieces new French Cambric Shirts,  
Full Lines in Gents' Furnishings.

ROBLIN & FORD.

DAVID T. FORWARD,

Treasurer, in Account with the Municipality of Bath, for the Year  
Ending December 31st, 1883.

1883.		1882.	
To balance on hand as per audit.....	\$ 396 08	By Error in balance of Jan. 2nd, 1883.....	\$ 2 20
" D. McBride, taxes.....	1601 55	" Schools.....	1057 00
" Government Grant.....	72 00	" County Rate for 1882.....	458 29
" License Fund.....	104 23	" County Rate for 1883.....	411 41
" Interest on County Debentures.....	120 00	" Salaries.....	112 50
" Clergy Reserve Fund.....	6 05	" T. E. Howard, lumber and nails.....	74 41
" Rents of Hall.....	8 08	" Poor.....	26 00
" Rents of Hay Scales.....	20 00	" Roads and Bridges.....	213 10
" County Rate.....	100 00	" Miscellaneous.....	41 73
		" Balance on hand.....	75 27
	\$2427 91		\$2427 91

We, the undersigned, certify that we have audited the foregoing accounts and find it correct.

FRED. W. ARMSTRONG, } AUDITORS.  
JOHN HOGLE, }

ASSETS.	
1883.	
Dec. 31, Invested in County Debentures.....	\$4500 00
50 acres of land .....	500 00

LIABILITIES.
NIL.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Abstract of the Auditors' Report.

Bath, March 10th, 1884.

C. L. ROGERS, Village Clerk.

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Adolphustown U. E. L. Memorial E. Church.  
The English Church people in the vicinity of Adolphustown have subscribed handsomely towards the building fund of the proposed church, fourteen individuals contributing one hundred dollars each. The ladies, by an excellent entertainment, realized over \$80. The total amount subscribed so far is \$1,705. The first load of sand has been deposited on the ground. Well done, Adolphustown!

PRESENTATION.  
The old Town Hall, Odessa, groaned and creaked, the plaster on the ceiling gipped to such an extent as to show the naked lath through twenty apertures, whilst numbers were being added to the already crowded audience Monday evening. The occasion was the concert for the benefit of popular Capt. Atkins. Every available seat was occupied and standing room was at a premium. As Mr. Atkins entered the hall he was greeted with a hearty clapping of hands to which he bowed his acknowledgment. A pleasing programme was presented, the contributors being Odessa, Portsmouth, Napance and 2nd concession talent. After this, Capt. Atkins was called to the platform, and Rev. J. J. Leach, on behalf of the Captain's many friends, read an address and presented him with a purse containing \$42. The Captain feelingly replied in that quiet taking way of his which at once commands respect, thanking his friends,



Mr. J. J. Leach, on behalf of the Captain's many friends, read an address and presented him with a purse containing \$42. The Captain feelingly replied in that quiet taking way of his which at once commands respect, thanking his friends, and, above all, God, for their kindness. He expressed a hope to "meet them all in Heaven." The Captain may feel assured of a hearty welcome whenever he revisits Odessa. "God Save the Queen" was sung, this closing a most enjoyable evening. —[Whig.]

**Merited Praise.**  
The universal praise bestowed upon Kidney-Wort as an invaluable remedy for all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, is well merited. Its virtues are universally known and its cures are reported on all sides. Many obstinate cases have succumbed to it after they had been given up by the doctors, and a thorough treatment will never fail to cure. Sold by all druggists. See adv't.

**A Favorite Everywhere.**  
Wherever introduced Haggard's Yellow Oil finds friends. It is the old reliable household remedy for external and internal use in all aches, pains, lameness and soreness of the flesh. A. L. Green, a prominent druggist of Belleville, says: "It is a great favorite here and has a good sale."

**IN THE TREATMENT OF DYSPEPSIA WE HAVE**  
in Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya a remedy worthy the attention of all those suffering from this protean disease. We frequently meet with cases in which all ordinary methods of treatment are of no avail; the stomach and bowels continue disordered, the liver torpid, tongue heavily coated, disagreeable taste in the mouth, acidity, water-brash, flatulence, head aches, drowsiness after eating, irritability and restlessness, with a depression of spirits. Here the food is not digested and assimilated, the blood becomes impoverished, and constitutional vigor improved. The great number of these cases in which the Elixir has proved successful has demonstrated beyond question its efficacy in this distressing affection.

**BIRTHS.**  
**LOUCKS**—In North Fredericksburgh, on Tuesday, March 11th, the wife of Mr. — Loucks, of a daughter.  
**HENDERSON**—In Napanee, on Friday, March 7th, the wife of Mr. C. F. Henderson, of a daughter.

**DEATHS.**  
**FRASER**—In Denver, Colorado, on Friday, March 7th, George Fraser, of Napanee, aged 33 years.  
**SMITH**—In Adolphustown, on Wednesday, March 12th, Eliza Jane Smith, aged 40 years.

**LUCAS**—In North Fredericksburgh, on Tuesday, March 11th, Albert Augustus Lucas, aged 42 years and 6 months.  
**TRIMBLE**—In Napanee, on Tuesday, March 11th, Rose May F., only daughter of Thomas Trimble, aged 4 years, 11 months and 3 days.

**PARROTT**—At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. E. McTavish, jr., Lindsay, on Thursday, March 13th, James Parrott, Esq., of Camden East, aged 65 years.  
**JAMIESON**—At North Gower, on Tuesday, March 11th, James Jamieson, brother of Mr. J. Jamieson, M.P., and Mr. T. Jamieson, of Napanee, in the 49th year of his age.

**Wisely Adopted by Dairymen.**  
The adoption by most of the prominent dairymen and farmers of the United States of the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is a proof of their wisdom in a business point of view. Nearly all winter butter is colored in order to make it marketable, and this color is the best in regard to purity, strength, permanence, and perfection of tint.

—James Brayley, Hamilton, says: "I read the testimonials for McGregor's Speedy Cure and found that I had not to go to New York, Philadelphia, Louisiana or Texas to find living witnesses of its value, we had plenty of persons right here to prove its merits. I got a bottle and it helped me right away. I was as bad with Bilious Fever and Indigestion as I think any one could be. I have taken three bottles and am nearly well and can eat any kind of food without it hurting me. I may say that I am better than I ever expected to be." Free trial bottles at T. A. Huffman's and A. W. Grange's drug stores.

**Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.**  
"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most assuredly quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Dec. 31, Invested in County Debentures... \$4500 00  
50 acres of land ..... 500 00

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Abstract of the Auditors' Report.  
Bath, March 10th, 1884.  
C. L. ROGERS, Village Clerk.

**WHY GO FREEZING AROUND**  
—WHEN—  
**A. ROSE & CO.**

Will sell you a good warm Overcoat at less than cost price &

**75---GOOD OVERCOATS,---75**

WHICH MUST BE SOLD.  
*Call and Secure a Bargain With Others.*  
**A. ROSE & CO,**  
Rennie's Old Corner Store, Napanee.

**NEW JEWELLERY STORE.**  
**211 DUNDAS - ST.**  
(Opposite Dickens' Bakery)

**A. A. BARTLETT**  
—Dealer in—  
**WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE**

**FANCY GOODS, &c.**  
**New Goods and Low Prices.**  
All kinds of Repairing, Manufacturing and Engraving Skilfully and Promptly Attended to.

**CHEAP GROCERIES!**

—o AT o—  
**GRANGE & COULTER'S.**

**We are Selling Goods to Suit the Dull Times**  
So we advise all in want of good bargains to call and secure them.

**Teas of all Grades at Low Retail Prices** (although wholesale prices have advanced.)

**COFFEE** —We still retain the credit of keeping the best. — **The Best**  
**Sugars, Spices, Fish, Oysters, Vegetables, Etc., Canned Goods**

In endless variety, having purchased a good supply put up by **MR. B. B. DUNNING**, we guarantee they will prove for themselves.  
**GRANGE & COULTER**

## Love's Questioning.

BY R. CROOKENDEN.

If from my furtive eye should spring  
The mute confession of a look;  
And to my cheek his glances bring  
(Like timid bird on doubtful wing)  
The ready blush Love ne'er mistook—  
Then, should his eye a truant prove,  
And, wanton, seek another's love,  
Could I forget and coldly frown?  
Would scorn then weigh my eyelids down?  
And all my pleasant dreams be frown?

Ah, no!  
His presence yet my heart would fill  
With throbbings I could never still,  
And tell-tale blushes glow apace,  
And drive the stole from my face.

And should he whisper in mine ear  
A secret both our hearts had known,  
Which, like the vale when Summer's near,  
Or joy's involuntary tear,  
And all too full for silence grown;  
And should he then Love's silken chain  
With ruthless hand throw off again,  
Could I in anger breathe his name?  
Or blight with bitter spite his fame?  
Or glory in his loss or shame?

Ah, no!  
His truant heart I'd strive to reach  
With wiles that only Love can teach;  
I'd lure him with each tender grace  
That in this bosom holds a place.

But O! how cruel thou to chide  
This trusting heart, so fond and true;  
His blindness, apathy and pride  
Still take him farther from my side.  
Well, be it so. Ingrate, adieu!  
But couldst thou sound before we part  
The deep recesses of this heart,  
Oh, what wouldst thou not give to share  
The treasures that he hidden there!  
Will naught thy wilful heart ensnare?  
Then go!

Go, blinded, go, and never more  
Shall Love present so rich a store,  
But thou dost wound me, cruel Fate—  
I must not love, yet cannot hate.

## CUPIDITY AND CRIME.

### CHAPTER XVII.—(CONTINUED.)

"Nora has sent you her most prized possession," said Vance abruptly, as Nettie turned to him with a little gasp, too bewildered and taken aback to speak, while Jenny and Mrs. Clare pressed forward to examine the costly gift.

"But ought I to take them, Vance," she asked shyly—"jewels like these?"

"My dear, she is weighed down with jewels. Nora has more than she will ever wear or care for."

"But her mother's jewels—surely she must prize them!" the girl said, in a tone almost of distress. "If they had been any other jewels!"

"My dear Nettie, she could not give you Lord de Gretton's presents; these are her own," the young man answered a little brusquely, for he hated to think the state to which his step-sister must have been brought before this last sacrifice was made.

Nora had always been generous—the value of her gift was nothing; in her new state she could afford that and more. But these had been a sort of fetish to the Nora of the old days. She who would cheerfully strip herself of every other possession lent these only with extreme reluctance. It had always seemed to hurt her to see them glittering on Cristine's white neck and arms, as, at the time of the Nettleton balls, they not unfrequently did, for Miss Singleton admired the pretty jewels sincerely and what she admired or coveted she seldom failed to obtain. Vance knew in his heart that, if Nora had been Arthur Beaupre's wife, she would have worn her mother's pearls at her own bridal, and parted with them only at her

a week's engagement at Stoke Vernon, the small West-Country town to which so terrible a celebrity was soon to attach. It was the regatta week, the annual awakening of the slumberous little place, and the run on amusements of any kind was—for Stoke Vernon—tremendously great.

The queer irregularly-built town did not, of course, possess a theatre, or even a hall of any decent size or shape, and Nettie, who, on the strength of her growing popularity, was getting a little proud, was very much disposed to pooh-pooh the engagement. But her husband's popularity was still in the clouds, she had a vacant week, and, even could he have spared the pound, he could not spare the practice, so he asserted his rights as lord and master to accept the manager's offer, and Nettie, with only the mute protest of an exquisitely comical grimace, gave in, and followed him whither the guiding hand of Providence most surely led.

The work was easy in that easy-going place, and, as they had much time at their disposal, they wandered through the outskirts of the town, up the green fern-clad hills, and through the lovely over-arched lanes, lounged on the broad red sands, hunted for madrepores and sea-anemones in the clear cool green pools amid the slippery boulders, sailed on the summer sea, and, as Nettie said, renewed the enchantment of the honeymoon in the oddest and most unexpected fashion.

"Are you sorry we came?" Vance asked her, with a half laugh, one morning, being so very sure what the answer would be.

"Sorry!"—the pretty girlish face, to which the fresh morning breeze gave back all the dainty coral tints the gaslight stole away, lighted all over with the energy of her answer. "Vance, I wish we could stop here for a month—and we must go to-morrow."

"Ah, well," he said philosophically—it is very easy to be philosophical when you lie on your back in the shade and dreamily watch the gray spiral smoke of your cigar float up in curling clouds to the far perfect blue of a Devonshire sky—"ah, well, all things must end, the brightest the soonest! I should say that was a poetical quotation, only I don't believe the English language supplies 'soonest' with a rhyme. We have laid in a large stock of fresh air and sunshine; we have seen all that is to be seen."

"That I deny," Nettie broke in energetically. "There is one sight I have set my heart on seeing, Vance; and your laziness shall not stand in my way."

Vance groaned in spirit at the words, and looked with meek deprecation into his pretty tyrant's face, though all the time he knew the look was utterly wasted. If Nettie had a fault, of which fact he felt by no means sure, it was that she, so fearfully energetic, had so little appreciation of the *dolce far niente*, which was the truest joy of her husband's life.

"Troubler of my tranquility," he said, with a deep sigh, "what is there you still wish to see?"

"That," Nettie said, concisely; and she pointed with her forefinger up to the terraced height above, where a small pretty house gleamed marble white against the framing darkness of the trees.

"My dear girl!"—with great relief Vance

which the sunlight fell dazzlingly. "Shall I ever see her, Vance?"

The young man shook his head; his honest bright young eyes were dark with pain. Still it was hard to give up all thought of seeing Nora; nothing seemed more improbable than friendship between a couple of strolling players and Lord de Gretton's wife; and yet—The young pair however, had not much time for moody thought; they were to leave Stoke Vernon by the early morning train, and travel straight to Glasgow, where their next engagement was made; their luggage, duly labelled with Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Vansittart's name, had been sent on before them, and they were burdened only with the ulsters, travelling wraps, and hand-bags which even the wisest of women will deem necessary.

As fate would have it, Vance grumbled a little at these superfluities when she set them out overnight; but Nettie laughingly appealed to the landlady, with whom she was at the moment settling all accounts, to say if she had one article too many, and the good woman promptly assured her she had not, adding with that superior smile which most men know only too well and dread—

"Gentlemen never understand these things, mum. I dare say Mr. Vansittart will be glad enough you took your wraps before the day is out."

Nettie laughed, and drew her straps a little tighter as she looked over her shoulder at her lord; the meekness of his aspect disarmed her, and she only said brightly—

"Oh, you must not think him a tyrant, Mrs. Stubbs! He hardly ever grumbles; do you, Vance? But when I left so many things out, I thought that maid, or dresser, with whom I made a half-engagement would have been here to carry them. It is very disappointing."

"It is indeed," the woman said sympathetically. "Little Polly—my grandchild, you know—might help; but I think the train goes at six."

"At six a.m. precisely," Vance said with a laugh. "My dear Mrs. Stubbs, you do not suppose I really mind those things! I claim my privilege to grumble, that's all."

"And, as I weakly told her what train we start by, I have no doubt that Hesba Greer will meet us at the station, and congratulate herself on the fact that we have done all her work for her," Nettie finished, with her quaint little shrug.

And so the matter dropped, passing from their thoughts as a thing of small account then, to be recalled with strange and startling significance afterwards.

The next day, as fair and bright an August morning as ever dawned upon this sad and sin-stained earth found Vance and Nettie early astir. Indeed a strange restlessness possessed them both. When they had swallowed the milk and bread Mrs. Stubbs laid out in the little sitting-room, it was still only half past-four; they had more than an hour to spare.

"Your watch was wrong, Vance," Nettie said, with comic dismay. "We cannot stay here all that time; let us run down and have a farewell peep at the sea."

Vance was nothing loath; so, softly letting themselves out, they walked down the irregular High Street, over the hills



Arthur Beaupre's wife, she would have worn her mother's pearls at her own bridal, and parted with them only at her daughter's; but now what did another link with the old life matter?

"There is a note too," Nettie said, flushing with pleasure as she read the few lines Nora had enclosed to give fresh value to her present. "Oh, read it, Vance; is it not kind?"

It was, the young man thought, as kind as it was brief—a last glimpse of the old Nora, who was to be merged in Lady deGretton so soon—a little praise of Vance, a fervent wish for his happiness, a promise of future friendship—that was all; but it brought the tears to Nettie's honest eyes and an uncomfortable dimness to her lover's.

"How sweet she is, Vance!" the little girl cried enthusiastically. "She has given the one thing that was wanting to make me quite content. No, no, do not be absurd, sir. I did not mean the pearls, of course, but a word of kindness from your own home."

"Nora was always kind and thoughtful for others," Vance said, with a sigh, his own happiness making him in some dim fashion comprehend the sharpness of his old playfellow's pain. "Poor Nora, I wish we in turn could do something for her!"

"Who knows? Perhaps we may," Nettie said, with a sagacious nod.

The words, seriously spoken, made Vance laugh.

"My dear Nettie," he said with his most superior air, "do you really imagine that Mrs. Vance Singleton could render Lady deGretton any service? That would indeed be a case of the mouse and the lion!"

"Exactly so," Nettie agreed, looking up innocently into the handsome face.

"Why, Vance, what a singularly a *propos* quotation! The mouse did free the lion, you know, when the lion was caught in the toils."

The saucy little creature certainly had the best of the argument, as Vance was forced, with a grim smile, to admit. But the smile soon faded, for he carried on the allegory in his thoughts, and remembered that from the toils in which Nora had even ceased to struggle Death alone could set her free.

The next day Nettie wore her pearls at the altar, and left them in her mother's charge when the young pair started on their brief honeymoon-trip. It was a very brief one—an elysian week across the silver Solent, and then back to hard work and homely duties.

A round of country engagements lay before them, and then that grand *debut* in town which was to make or mar Vance Singleton's fortune, and which, in either case, was to be the signal for breaking the news to the Bruces. On this they were both agreed; Nora's wedding would be over and Lord deGretton's haughty displeasure a thing of small account. Once they knew Nettie, Captain and Mrs. Bruce were sure to like her, the bridegroom proudly thought; and as for Christine—well, she would be horrified, of course; but he could not mould his life anew to please Christine. So they planned the course of events, hopefully and cheerfully enough, knowing nothing of the storm-cloud gathering darkly over their innocent heads.

The end of August found them finishing

against the framing darkness of the trees.

"My dear girl!"—with great relief Vance dropped back in his place, nestling the back of his head comfortably in his open palms—"an Englishman's house is his castle. I cannot take it by storm and run the risk of being arrested as a trespasser, even to satisfy your laudable interest in your neighbours' affairs."

"Have you quite done?" Nettie asked serenely. "Because, if so, you had better dust your coat, which is covered with red sand, and come up the hill with me. An Englishman may show his castle, may he not, you foolish boy?"

"But this not a castle, but a cottage," Vance pleaded forlornly.

"Exactly. It is Cliff Cottage, the marine residence of our county member, Mr. Dalmayne, and one of the show-places of the neighborhood. I read all that in the guide-book, Vance; so you see it must be true."

Mr. Singleton did not see; but protest was evidently useless. He resigned himself to his fate, which was not a very hard one, after all, for, though the sun was warm, the paths were exquisitely shady, and vistas of green beauty opened on every side.

"You are good-tempered," Nettie said, with an affectionate and remorseful squeeze of the gray-clad arm, as the handsome young pair stood at the lodge gate, awaiting the answer to their modest summons, "After all, you know, I had no business to tyrannise and triumph over you like that."

Poor Nettie! It was well she made her little apology when she did, for, after all, the triumph was not hers. The woman who opened the gate civilly informed them that Cliff Cottage was not on view that day.

"But I understand from the guide-book that it was always open to tourists," persisted poor Nettie, with a very crestfallen look; and her husband could not repress an unmerciful grin.

"Quite right, madam; but, in the circumstances, you see—"

"I suppose that Mr. Dalmayne has returned home?" Vance interposed, thinking it time to come to the poor baffled explorer's relief.

"Oh, no, sir!" the woman said, with a surprised look, as though he had shown strange ignorance of a matter of general and engrossing interest. "Mr. Dalmayne is still in Italy; but did you not know that he has rented the cottage to Lord deGretton for his honeymoon? We expect his lordship and her ladyship to-day."

## CHAPTER XVIII.

"Lord deGretton and his lady will be here to-day."

The woman closed the gate with the words, and left the young pair staring blankly each in the face of the other. To each the shock was great; to Vance it brought a sharp and stinging pain. The thought that his little sister Nora, his pet playmate and loyal friend, was so near at hand, and yet so immeasurably distant, brought him down from his happy cloud-land into a disenchanted region of uncomfortable fact.

"I wish I had seen her!" Nettie said, pausing at the brow of the steep hill to glance wistfully up at the green belt of trees and the pretty white cottage, on

Vance was nothing loath; so, softly letting themselves out, they walked down the irregular High Street, over the hills and so down to the beach.

The wind blew fresh and cold across the open sea; but Nettie, in her trimly-buttoned ulster and close little velvet cap, did not mind the chilliness, and revelled in the salt sea-breeze. Chatting gaily, she ran on from stone to stone, as light-hearted as any child, while her husband followed more soberly and more slowly, as became his condition.

Nevertheless he enjoyed the expedition as much as she did, and followed the springy figure with admiring eyes, until it disappeared round a projecting point of the cliff-line, where the boulders were thickest and the red sand was hardly to be seen.

"Take care you foolish child—you may get a nasty fall!" Vance cried, in sudden fear; but the warning words had hardly left his lips, when they were terribly answered by a wild despairing cry and an agonized "Vance, Vance, for pity's sake come quickly,!" in Nettie's clear shrill voice.

It hardly took him a second to lay down all that encumbered him and fly to his wife's assistance, yet in that flash of time a thousand agonizing possibilities flashed through his mind, a thousand scenes of horror rose before him, but not one—oh, merciful Heaven, not one, so terrible, as that which met his sight!

Upon the very verge of the sea, perched on a slippery rock which every instant threatened to dislodge her, stood Nettie, with both arms flung round a slender and desperately struggling female figure.

"Vance, come! I cannot hold her any longer!" Nettie gasped; and in another second Vance stood beside her, and she slipped gently to the ground.

For the moment the young fellow thought only of his brave wife's peril, and while his eyes turned eagerly to her, he restrained the woman's desperate struggles with unconsciously savage force.

Suddenly those struggles ceased, the head dropped back on his shoulder, the body lay an inert weight in his arms. So sudden was the change from violent muscular action to complete repose that it nearly overbalanced him, and, but for Nettie's prompt movement, he would have fallen.

"The poor creature has fainted; she tried to kill herself! Oh, Vance, who is she

Nettie's terrified whisper thrilled him like an electric shock. He lifted the prone head; the black hair fell back from the white ghastly face. It was Nora!

"Nora!" Vance said blankly; and he could say no more. For the moment his senses deserted him, and he thought he had indeed gone mad. The whole thing seemed so wildly incredible. Nora, the courted, flattered bride of yesterday, Nora, Lady deGretton, this desperate fugitive, this would-be suicide! It could not, could not be!

"Vance!" Nettie's voice broke in upon the young man's trance of horror. While he stood staring, trying vainly to understand, she had poured brandy from a flask, and in her quiet helpful fashion, had done her best to call the wandering spirit back. "Vance, come here! What does this mean?"

With a shudder she pointed to some dark spots on the soft velvet skirt, to the

## "MONTE CRISTO."

An Inspection of a Prison Made Famous by Dumas.

Across the beautiful bay from the city an hour or such a matter is the famous Ile d'If, on which is the famous state prison which Dumas made famous by his immortal romance of "Monte Cristo." Every body knows the foundation of the novel. Edmund Dantes, a young master of a vessel sailing from Marseilles, and betrothed to Mercedes, falls in a trap laid by a powerful lover of the girl, and is accused of conveying letters from the Emperor Napoleon, then confined at Elba, to his partisans at Marseilles. He is entirely innocent, but his accuser is powerful in the government, and poor Dantes is torn from the arms of his love and hurried to the Castle d'If. The young sailor was immured here for years, and had given up all hope of again seeing the outside world, when one day he was surprised to hear a scratching noise on the other side of the wall of his dungeon. He answered it and found that it came from an old abbe who had also been confined in the prison for years, and who was digging a hole through the wall, not knowing or caring what the result would be. A few days sufficed to widen the aperture so that they could converse, and the result was that the abbe, who was well-nigh gone with years, confided to Dantes the secret of the isle of Monte Cristo, near Naples, where fabulous wealth was concealed.

The abbe immediately expired, and Dantes determined to make a bold stroke for liberty. The custom was to envelop the dead bodies in a sack and throw them over the precipice into the sea at night. Dantes pulled the corpse of the dead abbe into his cell through the opening and enveloped himself in the sack, secreting a knife about his person. The two soldiers came at the proper hour, carried the supposed abbe, but really the living Dantes, to the precipice and threw it over. The moment he struck the water he liberated himself with his knife and swam to a rock in the neighborhood—there are plenty of them—and escaped by a miracle.

As everywhere else, the people now in charge of the island and the disused prison have made the most of the celebrity that Dumas' great work gave the place. They have selected two dungeons as the identical ones occupied by the abbe and Dantes. They dug the hole between them, and you are shown the cells and the opening, as though the great novel were a historical fact instead of the revelation of the most wonderful romancer France has yet produced.

However, it might have happened; the island is simply a rock in the sea, its summit crowned with a prison as horrible as one could imagine. There are cells below cells. There are dungeons into which the rays of the blessed sun never penetrate. There are others through which all the light there ever is is what may come through a narrow slit in the thick walls, and it is so situated that escape any other way than that suggested by Dumas would be impossible.

### Live Dust.

One of the series of "Lectures to the People," given under the auspices of the

## A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

How Incorrect Holding of Infants May Result in Convulsions and Death.

It is not often that a medical journal contains an article of such general interest as that contributed by Dr. J. F. Hartigan to the current issue of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. The article relates to the prevalent infant malady known as spasms, nine-day fits, etc., which has heretofore proved extremely fatal, the number of deaths in this country alone reaching an annual total of twenty-five thousand. The technical name trismus nascentium, will be remembered by those who were interested in the lively discussion which took place upon this disease in the meeting of the board of health between Drs. Verdi, Bliss, and others. It was at this time that several cases of this malady came under Dr. Hartigan's observation, and he became gradually impressed with the importance of determining the cause or nature of a disease so fatal within the first month of infantile existence.

In the article referred to, which covers thirty-eight pages, no less than two hundred authorities are quoted in reference to the extent and fatality of this disease, and it is remarkable that nearly every physician has a different theory. In making post-mortem examinations Dr. Hartigan noticed that there was always an overlapping of the occipital and parietal bones in the head of the infant. He naturally associated the fact with the cause of death, and in pursuing his investigation he found that the same discovery had been made some thirty years previously by the celebrated Dr. J. Marion Sims, then of Alabama. But Dr. Sim's views were not accepted by the profession, a fact which up to his death was a sensitive matter to him, for it was almost a solitary exception in the history of his teaching.

The main point which Dr. Hartigan establishes in his article is that the cure is not in medicine, but that it is simply a matter of posture. When a child is laid upon its back, with its head resting on a hard substance, such as his mother's arm, the yet unhardened bones overlay and press upon the base of the brain, causing spasms and death. By allowing the child to rest upon its side or on a soft pillow, no such trouble can result, and the child remains unaffected. In support of this, a large number of cases which came under the doctor's personal observation are cited, and it is shown that a change of posture, unless the physician's aid was sought too late, always resulted in cure. More than this, and in indirect proof of the theory, Dr. Hartigan states that he has produced spasms at will, simply by pressing together the two bones mentioned. In one instance, it is stated that a German woman who had lost three children from this same disease saved the fourth by following directions as to the position in which the child should be held.

Another fruitful cause, especially of the chronic form of the disease, is said to be the modern baby carriage. A child is laid in this deep, narrow, coffin-like contrivance, pillow crosswise. The body as well as the head sinks in the middle. The child has no room to turn, and if it could it would be in imminent danger of smothering from the raised pillow on

stained lace round the pretty wrists, to the small cold hands, which were red with blood.

"Wash them, Vance," She turned away her head, not able to endure the terrible sight. "She has tried to kill herself; she has been driven mad! Oh, Heaven help us all!"

She broke down in a passion of hysterical tears, a brief storm that cleared the atmosphere, and left brave Nettie free to think and act. Vance obeyed her, in a sort of blind stupor, finding as yet no clue to the maze of horror in which his mind was lost.

Meantime, with a long gasping breath, Nora opened her eyes. They rested on the white stern face that bent above her, wildly at first, then with a recognizing glance.

"Vance," she said hoarsely—"Vance! and here! And I—"

She raised her head from Nettie's lap and looked round her, then at her dress, and then, oh, Heaven, the wordless horror of her look, the maddened gleam of the dark dilating eyes!—she threw out her arms and would have broke into the weird wailing cry that woke the dangerous echoes once before; but Nettie placed one hand upon her lips.

"Be silent, for your own sake and ours," she said authoritatively. "We are here to save you—Vance and I."

But Nora struggled pitifully to break from the strong kind clasp.

"No, no, let me die; it is the only way!" she moaned restlessly. "Vance they will hang me if I am found! Arthur is here, alive and well, and he—is dead—murdered!"

Vance Singleton glanced at his wife; her face was deathly white, but full of steady purpose. She had divined already that which was slowly dawning, in all its ghastly horror, on the man's mind.

"Who is dead, Nora?" Vance asked sternly; and the answer came with a terrible promptitude that made his heart stand still.

"Lord de Gretton. Look!"—holding out her hands with a loathing gesture. "His blood is upon me—the curse of Cain! Oh, Vance, for my father's sake, for yours, for all of our sakes, let me die! The sea is better than the hangman!"

"She is mad," Nettie said, noticing the abhorrence with which Vance drew back from this plain confession of her crime. "Vance, it may be false or true, this—this story; but, truth or delusion, we must save her, if there is yet time."

"Listen, Nora! For your father's sake you must obey us now. We are leaving this place; you must travel with us. Remember that one word such as you have spoken here would kill your father. Do you understand me?"

Nora's wild passion had exhausted her strength by this time. Only the unnatural glitter of the restless eyes told of the fire that burned within. She bent her head, and stood trembling from head to foot, but made no effort to escape, while Nettie, rapidly removing her own ulster, buttoned it over the tell-tale dress which she could not touch without a shudder, placed the black velvet hat on the bare head, and tied a thick Shetland veil across the face that must needs have betrayed her.



veil across the face that must needs have betrayed her.

"Take her to the station at once, Vance," she said, with an authority her husband dare not dispute. "The things are there; it will all seem natural. Do not waste an instant."

"And you?"

In all the whirl and confusion of the moment, with Nora's hand held tightly within his arm, and his heart throbbing in a mingled tumult of horror and pity at the contact, Vance glanced back still at the slender girl-figure bareheaded in the morning sunlight; but she only waved him on frantically.

"Go; I will follow with the things. You forget Mrs. Vansittart's maid will travel with you," she said, with a ghastly little smile. "For pity's sake waste no time!"

The walk to the station was a short one; but it seemed to stretch on and on for ever. And on that morning, early as it was, the streets were by no means deserted; the little town was emptying fast of the visitors drawn thither by the regatta, and Vance dreaded every moment, that he would encounter some chance theatrical acquaintance who would insist on pausing to bid him "good-bye." And beside that terror was the other haunting fear that Nora's frenzy would break out again.

But fortune favored—no, Vance never used that false and flippant phrase; reverently and humbly he acknowledged that Heaven helped him in his desperate need. He met no one. And Nora walked beside him with an automatic obedience that saved her. They reached the station, mingled unobserved with the boisterous, chatting, laughing crowd that waited for the "cheap and nasty train," and almost before her husband dared expect her, Nettie joined him there.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

As a rule, everything eatable at table should be eaten with spoon or fork. Stewed prunes, however, may be taken with a pruning knife.

The folks who saw his shadow on the window curtain thought he was in a paroxysm of delirium. But he was merely putting on his overcoat.

A Boston car conductor never says "Hurry up!" It would be contrary to culture. His elegant phrase is: "Exercise a little celerity, if you please."

"Do you want the ring 14 or 18 carat?" said the jeweller to a customer. "Oh, I don't carat all. This is the third woman I've married, and I ain't very particular."

Stock for English melodrama: One healthy villain who puts up a job on the hero, packs the jury, and sends him to the penitentiary for indefinite period. One heroine who scorns villain's matrimonial offers and sticks to hero who has put his foot in it. One comic cockney in a red vest. One comic policeman. A paste-board bridge, some snow. "Where am I? Me brain reels!" "Leave me, sir! I loathe you!" "Naught remains now but to beg!" "Merciful heavens!" "Ha! Ha!" "Yum-yum?" Mix these well. Keep vice ahead until the last act and then give virtue a chance. The design of the play is to show how the villains would not have been foiled except for their own foolishness.

One of the series of "Lectures to the People," given under the auspices of the Yorkshire College, was delivered at the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, by Professor Miall, recently, the subject being "Live Dust." Professor Miall commenced by referring to the mode of collecting dust for examination, especially dust floating in the air. A glass slip smeared with glycerine had been extensively used for the purpose of collecting the dust; but this method was open to the objection that all germs were killed by the glycerine, and that the volume of air which had yielded the dust could not be measured. Water shaken up in a large flask of air had been used to separate the dust, but by this means a sufficient volume of air could not be examined without using a vessel of inconvenient size. Atmospheric moisture, condensed upon the surface of a vessel cooled by ice, had been collected and examined. The modern instrument for passing a measured current of air through a fine jet, and scrupulously collecting all the dust which it contains, was described in detail, and illustrated by means of lantern slides. Proceeding to point out the various kinds of dust found in the atmosphere, the lecturer spoke of volcanic dust, minute particles of magnetic iron (believed to be microscopic meteorite), the dead organic matter which forms a large proportion of common dust, and living organic dust. Of the last named the chief constituents are pollen spores of moulds and mildews, and bacteria. The bacteria he observed, were of special interest from their connection with putrefaction and with certain deadly diseases. I was shown long ago by Schwann that bacteria were indispensable to putrefaction, and that the most unstable organic fluid would not putrefy unless living bacteria obtained access to it. This demonstration ultimately led to Lister's antiseptic surgery. The life-history of some common bacteria was described, and an account given of the way in which a necessary connection between particular forms of bacteria and infectious fevers had been ascertained. The great number of bacteria everywhere present in the air made us feel that we were assailed by the germs of the disease at every point. But two or three practical considerations might be shown to greatly diminish the risk. In the first place, the bacteria of disease formed only an insignificant proportion of the whole number of living germs present in the air; further, a great number of the bacteria of all kinds were dead, not more than one-twentieth being capable of germination in a suitable fluid; and lastly the putrefactive and other less dangerous bacteria were very prone to get the upper hand of the more special and delicate organisms which constituted the germs of infectious disease.

In his reply to the congratulations of several English Temperance societies on his promotion, Bishop Wilberforce said: "He was thankful every day that he was a total abstainer. He was better in health, lighter in head, and heavier in purse for it."

Cardinal Manning is a practical man, and moreover a strong believer in the principle that example should always enforce precept, in temperance as well as in Church work.

could it would be in imminent danger of smothering from the raised pillow on either side. Arriving home after its jolting and head-jarring expedition, panting and fretful perhaps, it only needs a little improper handling (if the bones are not already dislocated) to inaugurate the disease. The child refuses to nurse and convulsions follow. A physician arrives, but the cause is not recognized, and all sorts of remedies are employed. Twitchings, convulsions and other symptoms continue until death ensues. This is said to be no fancy sketch, but an every day occurrence.

The custom of "bouncing" on the arms or lap for the supposed purpose of quieting the baby is another evil. Precaution against the disease ought to be observed from birth, by proper instructions to the mother and attendants, and especial care should be taken that the child has a soft feather pillow to lay its head upon when asleep, during nursing, or when carried in the arms or lap. This is probably the reason why there are not more victims of trismus among the better class of people, among whom infants are not allowed to lie upon the back in a narrow crib long enough for injurious effects, among whom too, they have the attention of well paid nurses and the benefit of frequent change of position from the lavish manner in which they are fondled.

A table of 220 deaths accompanies the article, showing that, contrary to the theories of some physicians, the average is the same in winter and summer. In conclusion Dr. Hartigan states that the investigations are yielding good results. During the past year, even with the increase in population, only thirty-four cases were reported by the coroner, a reduction of 37 per cent. from the previous year and 46 per cent. less than the year 1879. He naturally attributes this gratifying exhibit to his efforts to bring the matter to the notice of midwives, through whom it is fast becoming known and understood by mothers.

#### A Dog at the Telephone.

The telephone has enabled a physician, several miles away, to detect whether a child had the croup. The child's mouth was held near to the mouth-piece of the instrument, and the physician heard it cough. But more singular than this is the following case of a dog recognizing its master's voice through the telephone: Jack is a coach dog that found his master by telephone. In some way Jack got lost, and fortunately was found by one of his master's friends, who went to his office and asked by telephone if the man had lost his dog. "Yes, where is he?" was the reply "He is here. Suppose you call him through the telephone." The dog's ear was placed over the ear-piece and his master said, "Jack! Jack! how are you, Jack?" Jack instantly recognized the voice and began to yell. He licked the telephone fondly, seeming to think his master was inside the machine. At the other end of the line the gentlemen recognized the familiar barks, and shortly afterward he reached his friend's office to claim his property.—*Sidney (Australia) Eye.*

Starvation is best photographed by the dry-plate process.

# AGRICULTURAL.

## Better Than Banking.

Banking the house to prevent the cellar from freezing is so objectionable on the score of neatness, and for other reasons, that of the two evils one might better take the risk of possible injury from frost. But even this is not necessary, since there is a neat, cheap and effectual way of making all secure, which cannot be said of banking even at its best. A cellar seldom freezes the first winter after being built, but it will be observed that in subsequent years the walls in drying and settling will become more and more open, so as to let in the wind; this will be found by passing a lighted candle within a foot or two of such walls on a windy night, and one can even feel it too if making the examination at such a time. This is the reason the cellar freezes; not because the walls are not thick enough, for where the air cannot penetrate, as, for instance, through the double glazing of the cellar windows, giving an air chamber of less than an inch, it will not enter, but wherever the air can enter it will carry the frost with it, and such embankments as are usually made are so easily penetrated by the air that they cannot be depended upon as a protection.

But putting a good coat of mortar over the side of the walls to exclude the air, or wind, is a sure remedy. The latter part of summer—the most favorable time—when the cellar is nearly empty, sweep the walls down thoroughly, then mix up a good batch of mortar on the cellar bottom; let this stand a few days to “make” and toughen; then, when all is ready, begin by putting a good body of plaster along the bottom of the sills and well up their sides, on top of the wall; when a sure job is made of that, then slap on the mortar and smooth down over the whole face of the wall, which will make it frost-proof for all time, be cheaper in the long run, and more than answer the purpose of the too common and unsightly “banking up,” which makes for four or five months of the year a nuisance about the house, where everything should be neat and tidy, especially during the bare season, when outward surroundings are least attractive.

## A Good Time to Paint.

There is no better time to paint buildings than during the pleasant days in winter. Paint spread in cold weather makes a better covering for the wood than if laid on when the wood is hot, and excessively dry, so that the oil is immediately absorbed, leaving the lead or other material used as a chalky substance on the surface ready in a few months to rub off or be washed by rains. It will require a little more paint at a single coat in cold than in warm weather, as the oil will be thickened a little by the cold, but then it will stay where it is put, and a second coat will be less needed.

One advantage in painting now, is the absence of flies and other small insects which, in warm weather, often make freshly laid paint look anything but attractive. If there is snow on the ground to cover the earth, and prevent dust and

behalf of the success which brings prosperity and peace and harmony between the purchaser and buyer. A great deal of the trouble with the wheat dates back to poor seed. The association has purchased and will continue to purchase the best Scotch fife wheat that is to be obtained—the pure unadulterated, and unmistakable stuff. It is the best wheat in the world. We propose to offer it the farmers for seed for just what it costs. If the farmers do not obtain it, it will not be our fault. Every facility will be offered them to produce it, and it will be sold for actual cost, for sowing purposes.”

## The Diminution of Crime.

The English criminal statistics of last year go to show that there has been a considerable falling off in the number of criminals during the past few years. This is certainly an encouraging outlook. The courts nearly all bear cheerful testimony that the healthy growth of temperance sentiment throughout Great Britain has had much to do with this. The excise returns show that there has been a great falling off in the revenue in connection with the liquor tax, which of course indicates a less quantity of strong drink manufactured. There is therefore less sold, less consumed, and less drunkenness. No less than three Chancellors of the Exchequer have expressed their satisfaction at the decreased receipts from the drink traffic, and the Queen took occasion to congratulate the nation over the same thing from the Speech from the Throne last year. So long as the amount of drink consumed diminishes so long will there surely be a diminution of crime among the people. It is a fact well understood that much of the crime punished every year is induced by intemperance.

Another reason assigned for the diminution of crime is the result of the excellent work done by the Prisoners' Aid Societies. Many a discharged convict has been driven, almost, into crime again simply because of his difficulty in procuring employment in any of the ordinary honest industries. Such men are in bad repute and no one cares for them, or has a good word to say in their behalf. The tendency of all this is to discouragement and to a resort to old crime habits again. These aid societies are calculated to assist and encourage these unfortunates, and probably many an ex-convict is now prospering and honest who would have been in prison again but for the kindly aid extended to him. It is well that such societies are springing up in Canada. There is a grand field of usefulness for them, and they well deserve the encouragement of the community.

## Bismarck and the Crownprinz

The profound disagreement between the crown prince of Germany and Prince Bismarck has long been well known. The prince loses no opportunity to show the German people that he does not share the political views of the chancellor. On one point in particular they differ in toto. Bismarck has a violent dislike to the Orleans princes. The death of the Comte de Chambord, by increasing the chances of a monarchical restoration in France, has increased in the same ratio

## SCENES IN TANGIERS.

### Strange Sights in the Streets of the Morocco Capital.

Just below the hotel and outside the gate of the city is the soko or market-place. On Sundays and Thursdays it is filled with a motley crowd, who bring game, meat, eggs, fowl, and other provisions from the surrounding country. It is here that Gibraltar obtains its supplies.

Here you see the genuine Bedouin Arab. Wild and dirty as he is, he is clean when compared with the horrid-looking men from the Riff coast, descendants of the old pirates. They are wild and untamed, and fiercer than wild animals. They do not even cover their heads. Their heads are closely shaved after leaving a lock by which they fervently believe that Mohammed will pull them up to heaven. The Jews are very numerous. They are known by their peculiar dresses. They cringe to the dust and put up with every insult so as to remain in Tangiers.

The noise and din in the market-place is infernal. At least five thousand tongues are at work. You can hardly force your way through the crowd. Once on the outskirts you are lost in great herds of cattle and strings of loaded donkeys from Brrbary. These little creatures carry wonderful loads. They look small by the side of the camels. These animals, relieved of their loads, are lying down in a circle with their fore-legs tied together. Near them are numbers of goatskin tents, filthy in the extreme, and only high enough to sit under. The confusion is terrible. Some of the men are banging on drums, and others are playing the khutah, which is infinitely worse than the Moorish drum.

On passing through two gates we came to a fountain. It was surrounded by a mob of water-carriers. Tattered rags fluttered over their naked legs. They fought fiercely for precedence in filling their water skins. Women whose faces were covered with the exception of an eye crouched on the ground near by, selling bread. The magnificent Moor in flowing white robe and spotless turban, strutted majestically by, not deigning to cast his haughty glance at us. The streets swarmed with children in various costumes. The small shops were packed with men sitting cross-legged. Above, below, around, and beneath there was dirt of every description. Fortunately for us, the vile smells had been tempered by recent rains. In summer the stench is said to be almost unbearable.

This morning we were awakened early by a great noise. We heard cries, shouts, and beating of drums, the firing of guns, and the steady tramp of animals, biped and quadruped. These were the thousands who had filled the “soko” returning to their home in Fez, Morocco, and the great desert of Sahara. There is, however, a dense resident population.—*Cor. New York Sun.*

## A Vivisectionist's Laboratory.

The following somewhat gruesome description of M. Pasteur's laboratory, taken from a recently-published volume entitled “L'Histoire d'un Savant par un



tractive. There is a snow on the ground to cover the earth, and prevent dust and leaves from being blown into the paint, all the better. In the very coldest weather it may be well to keep the materials in a warm room, as the paint will spread more easily than if cold enough to freeze water. It is a good plan too, as far as may be, to keep on the sunny side of buildings, painting the east sides in the morning, and the west in the afternoon. The north sides may be painted in the middle of pleasant days, and the south side when it would be too cold to work anywhere else.

All the plain, outside painting of a farmer's buildings may just as well be done by himself and his ordinary farm help, as by a professional painter, though it might be well to employ one such to do the more difficult portions, and to give advice and oversee the work. Excellent paints now come mixed all ready to spread, so that but little practice will be required for a "green hand" of ordinary ability to become equal to any ordinary farm painting. If owners of buildings would paint them a little oftener, one coat would always be enough to put on at a time. It is the long neglected work that takes up oil at a fearful rate, the wood being full of little checks which absorb like a sponge. A thin coat on the surface of solid wood is equal to a heavier coat half absorbed by air checks. A building painted with one good coat every third year, will always look well, while the wood will be thoroughly protected. A painted house is warmer than an unpainted one, the paint filling in many joints that would let cold winds through.

### Scotch Fife Wheat.

General Agent Hubbard, of the Minneapolis Millers Association, writes to the *Northwestern Miller* regarding Fife wheat. He says:—"In all the talk about wheat and wheat grades, the fact should not be lost sight of that it has never been so clearly and forcibly illustrated as in the case of the present crop that the farmers sustain a direct loss and encounter additional dangers by not sowing hard wheat, instead of the soft varieties now in use. Owing to the great increase in the amount of soft wheat raised in the northwest, hard wheat now commands a premium of 7 @ 10c. per bushel. In addition to this difference in value, there is the greater loss occasioned by the diseases to which soft wheat is susceptible and from which hard wheat is exempt. Scotch fife is now the only recognised standard hard wheat, and this variety has never been known to smut, is just as prolific as other varieties, when properly handled, is better adapted to our climate, and is the wheat to which we are indebted for the world wide reputation attained by Minneapolis flours. Would it not be wiser to sow such wheat as is in demand rather than that which buyers and millers do not want? It is a fact well established that smut will reproduce itself, and the farmer who sows smutty wheat next spring will have no one but himself to blame if his crop is graded down on that account. The farmer ought to understand this, if he does not already.

"Now the millers are interested in the production of the best wheat. They are interested in it, if for no other reason in

chances of a monarchical restoration in France, has increased in the same ratio this dislike. Prince Bismarck is anxious that the republic should remain in France, thinking that thereby she is more isolated from the rest of Europe and less able to make powerful alliances. The future emperor of Germany looks on the question from a higher point of view. He is a true German, and wishes Germany to retain the fruit of her conquests, but he considers that there is a common interest between the royal families of Europe, and is of opinion that an alliance of all of the crowned heads against socialism and revolution is the surest safeguard against that ever increasing danger.

When in Seville the crown prince spoke in the highest terms of the Comte de Paris, *le nouveau chef de la maison de France*. It was this idea which was in his mind. His words, repeated as they were by the entire press of Europe, were particularly displeasing to Bismarck. I have it from the very best authority that the chancellor sent at once for the French ambassador, M. de Courcel, and said to him: "Tell your Government, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, that I know nothing of the *maison de France*; I do not know what it means."

Prince Bismarck has too much genius not to be well aware of the immense advantage that would accrue to France were Philippe VII. to ascend the throne; but he believes that he is, without assistance, capable of strangling revolution should it show its head, and hence his politics are the exact contrary to those of the kronprinz.

### Gunpowder For Sale.

The terribly disastrous gunpowder accident at London a few days ago is drawing attention to the important fact that there are sources of very great danger in the business parts of every town and city such as few have even thought of. Gunpowder is an article of every day demand and it is kept on sale almost everywhere. Even a very small quantity in stock is a standing danger to all the immediate surroundings. Such an accident as that which destroyed three human lives and a large amount of property in London last week may occur in Toronto, in any store where a few pounds of gunpowder is stored, almost any hour of the day. The fact is not a very pleasant one to think of, and yet it should be thought about.

It would not be a very serious hardship on trade to fix "gunpowder limits" in every town just as fire limits are now fixed, and to prohibit all sales of gunpowder within such limits. The safety of the people would be consulted and it would be no great hardship to trade, for it is not an article required by a very great many persons, or for a great variety of purposes. The regulation of confining the quantity kept to ten pounds, or even half that amount, is not of itself sufficient. Even such a small quantity would make a very serious explosion, and the dangers of explosion are too many to be lightly considered.

Chinese try to smuggle opium into San Francisco by putting it into the soles of their shoes. Shall the heathen be allowed to thus trample on our laws?

entitled "L'Histoire d'un Savant par un Ignorant," gives a very striking picture of the modern physiological workshop:

All the animals in the laboratory, from the little white mice hiding under a bundle of cotton wool to the dogs barking furiously from behind their iron-railed kennels, are doomed to death. These inhabitants of the laboratory, which are marched out day after day in order to be subjected to operations or other experiments, share the space with still more ghastly objects. From all parts of France hampers are arrive, containing fowls which have died of cholera or some other disease. Here is an enormous basket bound with straw; it contains the body of a pig which has died of fever. A fragment of lung forwarded in a tin box, is from a cow dying of pneumonia. Other goods are still more precious. Since M. Pasteur, two years ago, went to Pauillac to await the arrival of a boat which brought yellow-fever patients, he receives now and then from far off countries a bottle of *vomito negro*. Tubes filled with blood are lying about, and small plates containing drops of blood may be seen everywhere on the work-tables. In special stores bottle-like bladders are ranged resembling small liqueur bottles. The prick of a pin into one of these bladders would bring death to any man. Inclosed in glass prisons millions and millions of microbes live and multiply.

M. Pasteur's views on vivisection are known well enough. His own words on the subject are; "Never should I have the courage to kill a bird for sport, when it comes to experiments I have never been troubled by the slightest scruple. Science in that case has right of pleading the sovereignty of purpose."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

### Postal Facilities in Germany and France.

Postal orders, which cost in France twenty-five cents for the smallest are in Germany only one-fifth as much, and in the latter country an extra payment of one cent entitles the sender to have the money carried by the post to the house of the person addressed, there paid to him. In the same way, postmen are obliged to receive money from any one who wishes to send a postal order, and give a receipt for it, entered at the same time in a book the name of the person to whom the order is sent; and the postmaster then makes and forwards the order required species of missive used in Germany nowhere else, so far as we know, is express letter, which, for an extra charge of six cents, is forwarded to the person addressed without passing through the post office of the town in which lives; a messenger, who travels on a mail train, taking the letter immediately on the arrival of the train, either by day or night, to the place to which it is intended to reach. At the stations the boxes are open to receive letters until one minute before the departure of the train, an express letter of this kind can be transmitted very quickly.—*Amer. Architect*.

The breeches of promise, young man, are the ones you haven't paid for yet.

## The Economy in Elopement.

"That's all bosh!" remarked a well-known American physician to a journalist the other day, as he threw down a paper containing an account of a runaway in which the daughter of a local politician figured as heroine.

"What's bosh, doctor?" asked the reporter, on the lookout for a possible item.

"Why, this runaway match which you have just published. The girl's father is a sharp man, but this is one of the sharp tricks he has ever played since I knew him. The elopement was all a sham. It's as simple as can be. The girl's father is one of the best known men in this section of the town and is a politician besides. He has, necessarily, a large acquaintance with the element who are always expecting him to stand treat upon the slightest pretext, and, what with this and the wedding festivities, supper and other etceteras, his daughter's marriage, if solemnized in the ordinary manner, would cost him a great deal of money. An elopement saved all this, so he just opposed his daughter's wishes strongly enough to give a pretext for the two to run over to Jefferson, where the expenses of the wedding, all told, didn't amount to more than five or ten dollars."

## A Warning.

Some weeks ago a Halifax Methodist minister married a soldier to a young girl in that city without the necessary license having first been obtained. The understanding was that one would be procured next day in order to meet the requirements of the law. The rascal has since endeavoured to throw the girl off, taking advantage of the fact that the marriage was not a legal one. The minister has been fined \$200 for his part in the loose transaction. If the punishment will have the tendency of making other ministers more careful how they perform the important duties vested in them by virtue of their office much good will come out of the exemplary punishment. The fact is that many ministers are entirely too careless in regard to the way they perform their marriage ceremonies. They appear to act as though they did not feel any responsibility rested upon them whatever. A good many unfortunate marriages might be averted if they did but faithfully and deliberately their part of the work, instead of hastily going over the service for any persons calling on them without taking any pains whatever to enquire fully, or at all into the circumstances of the case.

## Extraordinary Skating.

When, three weeks ago, seventeen of the fleetest skaters in the country drew into line to start on a ten-mile race, very few had any idea the quiet scholarly-looking gentleman with eye-glasses, old-fashioned skates, and retiring demeanor was destined to astonish them all by his splendid record and easy victory. Mr. Axel Paulsen, from Norway, having thus drawn the attention of the athletic world to his powers as a skater, arrangements were soon made to still further test his abilities in a twenty-five-mile race against the record.

It took place recently in the Washington Park, Bismarck, with a number

## NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

His Infirmary Repeated in the Experience of a Leading Public Man - Truths for the Aged.

(Syracuse, N. Y., Courier.)

"How long has he been in public service?" "Before the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

"And he has kept his name untarnished during all that period?"

"Absolutely!"

"He is a man I should like to meet."

The above conversation occurred between two gentlemen at one of our leading hotels. The interrogator was from abroad, the other a resident of this city. The conversation had drifted into politics and Hon. Thomas G. Alvord was the man whose record and qualities were being discussed. To trace the history of public men who have grown old in the service is a task both interesting to the investigator and entertaining to those who read his investigations. It was with this truth in mind that the writer set out to call upon the man, about whom those politicians were so earnestly talking, at his spacious residence on Turtle street.

Mr. Alvord, who has been and is, familiarly known as "Old Salt," owing to his advocacy of the salt interest, is now well advanced in years, being on the shady side of seventy. He has long, white hair and a snowy beard which give him an appearance both dignified and grand. His voice is full and clear and the moment any stranger comes into his presence he cannot but be impressed with the inherent power of the man. Indeed he was endowed by nature with an unusually strong organization, both mentally and physically, which all the strain of public life, both as speaker of the Assembly and Lieutenant-Governor, failed, for many years, to in any way undermine.

It was during the year 1881, while Mr. Alvord was a member of the Assembly at Albany, that he first began to feel, most peculiar sensations. At that time he was in the midst of very important work, which was seriously interfered with by reason of the mysterious troubles which seemed to assail him. He felt unaccountable nausea almost constantly, accompanied by occasional violent retchings. History recounts that Napoleon the Great, while in the midst of his public career, was frequently attacked by an enemy greater than any he had ever faced, which came in the same insidious yet violent manner as the terrible troubles that overtook Mr. Alvord, and are to-day menacing so many thousands of others. In speaking on this subject to the writer, Mr. Alvord said:

"This same bitter experience came to me again in 1882 while I was a member of the Assembly, with symptoms identical to those I had felt the year before. I believe it was largely caused by my advanced years, for I had a 'worn out' feeling that was terrible. This conclusion is evidently the correct one, for I was again attacked last Summer while away from all cares and recreating at my Island in the St. Lawrence River. I experienced a painful sense of fullness in the lower portion of the body, accompanied by sensations of feverish heat or chilling shudders. All efforts to move my limbs or body were followed by intense weariness or exhaustion. Those who have reached my years can appreciate my sensations."

"And did neither you nor the physicians understand the cause or nature of these troubles?"

"It seems not entirely, for the physicians failed to relieve me and I kept growing worse. I suffered intensely and the only relief I could possibly obtain was by lying upon my back and this was only temporary."

"But you are looking well and strong now."

## Home Testimony.

Many hundred recommendations similar in character to the one given below have been received, and give proof of the great value of POLSON'S NERVINE as a pain remedy. Try it. ATHOL, Feb. 20.—We hereby certify that we have used Nervine in our families, and have found it a most reliable remedy for cramps in the stomach, also for headache, and externally for rheumatic pains. No house should be without this invaluable remedy. — LUKA COLE ELISHA COLE, J. A.

Buy a 10 cent sample bottle at any drug store. Large bottles 25 cents, by all druggists.

If eggs keep on getting much higher in price millionaires will wear them as shirt studs.

Beware of that Cough! It may kill you; cure it at once with Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drops, it never fails. Large Bottles at 50 cents. For sale everywhere.

The rumors of the death of King Mteas, current in Europe last July, are not supported by anything known at Zanzibar, and are discredited by those Arabs who are best acquainted with the interior.

## BEST BOILER PLATE.

For sale low, the following sizes suitable for Boilers, Safe Flumes, Tanks, &c. &c., 5-16 inch thick, 6x3, 8x3, 9x3, 10x3, 6x2, 7x2, 8x2, 9x2.

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Circulars free, of new and most productive varieties known of Seed Grain. Testimonials of 110 bushels per acre of Boyds Egyptian Oats. Samples of 2 oz., 20 cents. JAS BOYD JR, Cedar Grove, Ont.

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shall reap in abundance. Ask your merchant for Evans' seeds, and if he does not keep them, send for catalogue to  
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**ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT** and other **ELECTRIC** APPLIANCES are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

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clients failed to relieve me and I kept growing worse. I suffered intensely and the only relief I could possibly obtain was by lying upon my back and this was only temporary.

"But you are looking well and strong now, Mr. Alvord. How did you bring about the change?"

"By using a remedy which is very popular and which I have found wonderfully efficient—Warner's Safe Cure. Indeed it has proven remarkable in its power over me. I believe in it and therefore recommend it to others, especially to those who are advanced in life; who feel a breaking down when there is no necessity and whose lost vitality and manhood remind them of their increasing years."

The interview then drifted to other topics, but as the reporter gazed at the man whose experience is so ripe and who has seen so much of the different phases of life, he could not but wish that those who are suffering from the various forms of physical ailment, and especially those persons who are advanced in years, might see and converse with the veteran whose experience and knowledge have been so rich and who is so firm a believer in the efficacy of the remedy that cured him. There is no excuse for shortening life, as so many have done and are doing. There is no necessity for "breaking down" early in years. Premature decay and death are a disgrace to our modern civilization. They are wholly needless and men or women who permit them when they can be so easily avoided should blame no one but themselves.

They do say that the photograph of a Colorado senator got mixed into a pack of cards in use at a game in Washington and wasn't noticed for eight hands, everybody playing it for the Jack of spades.

**PECTORIA!** Pectoria! Pectoria! the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat or Chest. Pectoria loosens the phlegm and breaks up the Cough. 25 cents per bottle. Don't give up until you have tried Pectoria, all Druggists and General Storekeepers sell it.

A good fit: A fit of laughter.

**CORNS! CORNS!** Tender corns, painful corns, soft corns, bleeding corns, hard corns, corns of all kinds and of all sizes, are alike removed in a few days by the use of PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR. Never fails to cure, never causes pain, never leaves deep spots that are more annoying than the original discomfort. Give Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor a trial. Beware of substitutes. Sold by druggists everywhere. Polson & Co., Kingston, props.

Another trial of three members of the commissariat service for offenses committed during the Turkish war is about to begin at St. Petersburg.

**Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drops.** The prescription of an old Canadian Practitioner. The best remedy for the Lungs, in large bottles at 50 cents. For sale everywhere.

A San Francisco man was recently found dead with a bottle of water clutched in his nerveless hand. He had probably in a thoughtless moment taken a swallow of it and the shock proved too much for him.

The Triangle Package Dyes have won their way to public favor, solely on their own merits, and are now to be found in every section of the country. 30 colors. All perfect. 10c.

A.P. 167

## BANK BARNS, CHEESE FACTORIES,

Creameries, Farm Houses, Graneries, Grist, Flour and Saw Mills, Stables, Bridges, Drainage of Land, etc. Plans and Estimates prepared and advice given for alterations, improvements, or new buildings,

**CHARGES MODERATE.**

## ALAN MACDOUGALL,

Consulting, Civil, and Sanitary Engineer, Mail Building Toronto, Ont.

ments were soon made to still further test his abilities in a twenty-five-mile race against the record.

It took place recently in the Washington Park Rink, Brooklyn, with a result that threw all former records far in the shade, and leaves him without a rival in this branch of athletics.

The scene on the ice during the great race was a very novel and beautiful one. Thousands of merry skaters glanced and whirled, singly or in couples, and hundreds chased from side to side of the great quadrangle to catch a glimpse of the tireless skater as he passed the most favorable points of view. On one side of the course a dense mass of expectant humanity formed a lane, leaving a pathway about twelve feet wide for the skater, and in the middle distance the judges, timekeepers, and recorders formed an equally interested group at their table. The track is a quarter of a mile, with several sharp turns, and as the spectators watched the racer dashing down the straight stretches it seemed next to impossible for him to round the corners without a collision.

Near the track it was impossible to study his actions closely. At the cry, "There he comes!" the crowd leaned eagerly forward. There was a rapidly increasing and musical ring of steel on ice, the flash past of a dark body, like the flitting of a shadow, which shrank and faded away in a rapid diminuendo of perspective most trying to the eye unaccustomed to such rapid movements. It was only by repeatedly watching him in this position that the spectator could catch an inkling of the secret of his surprising speed. You noted a powerful outward

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—AND STATIONERY—

Of every description. Another big supply of

## LADIES' HAND SATCHELS

That cannot be beaten.

CALL AND SEE THE THOMAS ORGANS

## The Napanee Express.

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1884.

### Marriage Licenses

Issued by Ogden Hinch, at Cheapside, (applications strictly private and confidential.) 40-1y

### Marriage Licenses

C. Z. PERRY, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, (W. D. Madden, Deputy) at Madden's Book Store.

### ROUND TOWN.

—Town Council next Monday evening.  
—The County Council is in session and the genial reeve and deputy are abroad.  
—Wanted, an intelligent boy to learn the printing business. Apply at THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

—The Napanee cornet band are negotiating with Mr. Brooks, an E flat player of Picton, to come here as leader.

—Dr. Grange is erecting an office, kitchen and dining-room in the rear of his residence, corner Bridge and Centre-sts.

—At the last regular meeting of the A. O. U. W. ten applications for membership were received. The order is "booming" in Napanee.

—The marble season is approaching. "Knuckle down tight" is a better indication of spring than the appearance of a robin or an organ grinder.

—Mr. Robt. Burley had 36 empty grain bags stolen from his sleigh on Tuesday evening from the Brisco House hotel yard. The party who took the property has been traced and if the matter is not settled he will be made an example of, as he is an old offender.

—Mr. John Forbes of Woodstock has made a match to run Wm. Boyd of that town, formerly of Napanee, against Carruthers of Kingston. The race will be 100 yards for \$250 a side, and will take place in Toronto

—On Friday afternoon last two vehicles came into collision while turning the corner of John and Dundas-sts. The shaft of one sleigh was broken, but no other damage was done.

—The pancake social will be held according to announcement in the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening next, 18th inst. Buckwheat pancakes and maple syrup. A good programme will be rendered. Tickets, 25c. All are invited.

—Mr. Michael Normoile, who lives near the station, is the owner of a splendid lot of poultry, and lately has been missing some of his finest birds. Saturday evening he set a trap, and in less than an hour a large mink was caught. It was shot.

—A meeting of the Napanee Lacrosse Club was held at the Huffman House on Friday evening last for the purpose of re-organizing for the coming season and to arrange for a dramatic performance. A committee was appointed to negotiate with the Belleville Dramatic Club for that purpose. We understand the performance will take place after Lent. Another meeting of the club will be held this (Friday) evening at the same place for the election of officers. A full attendance of the members is requested.

Summary of attendance in the Napanee Public Schools for February, 1884:—

	No. on Reg.	Av. at-tend.	Greatest No. pres.	Av. at-tend.
<b>WEST WARD.</b>				
Miss Aylsworth.....	44	29	34	660
" Fraser.....	53	38	46	729
" Ballantyne.....	41	29	33	597
" Lafferty.....	67	51	58	1073
" Walsh.....	52	40	44	933
" Mair.....	48	36	40	756
Mr. Bowerman.....	64	49	59	1035
Total.....	369	271		5691
<b>EAST WARD.</b>				
Miss Shipman.....	59	33	40	693
" Detlor.....	54	36	41	747
" Anderson.....	49	35	44	728
Mr. Black.....	60	44	51	924
Total.....	222	118		3092
Total for the town.....	591	418		8783
School open 21 days.				

### A Thief Trapped.

A west-end groceryman lately noticed that the quantity of tea in a tea-box in his store was diminishing more rapidly than his sales warranted, and very naturally came to the conclusion that somebody or something was in the habit of pilfering it. He resolved to discover the guilty one, and for that purpose purchased a large steel rat-trap and placed it in the box, covering it well over with tea. Shortly afterwards agonizing cries were heard proceeding from the vicinity of the tea-box, and on the merchant hastening thither he found that he had caught some "thing" indeed. The author of the cries proved to be a full-sized man, who shouted lustily to be released from his bonds. Before doing so the merchant searched the pockets of his victim and found therein a large quantity of tea, of which the fellow was relieved, and then given the "g. b." in the most approved style. The matter was let drop.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

—We regret to learn that Mr. Geo. Fraser, printer, who left Napanee for Denver, Colorado, about three or four weeks ago for the benefit of his health, died in that city on Friday last. He was a good typo and a most estimable young man. He leaves a two children who have the sympathy of a host of friends. The remains were interred in Colorado.

—A telegram was received by J. M. Parrott, Esq., County Treasurer, from Lindsay, announcing the death of his brother James

## Richmond.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—Plenty of snow yet and the roads are very rough.

—The large maple grove purchased by Mr. Empey is about cut down.

—We are pleased to hear that Mr. Jacob Cline is able to be about again.

—Mr. Michael Pringle has bought part of Mr. Peter Barton's farm.

—Mr. B. Chamberlain is preparing to build a new house.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Merle Sills has been visiting friends in Hay Bay. Miss Nina Leslie is visiting friends in this vicinity. Mrs. Michael Pringle has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Empey, at Storrington. Mr. Thomas Wagar is about leaving home again for the West.

## Hay Bay.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—Plenty of snow.

—Roads quite passable.

—Parties about played.

—Grangers taking their ease.

PERSONALS.—Reeve Parks is attending the County Council at Napanee. Mr. James E. Huffman and wife are visiting friends in Prince Edward County. Miss Ella Robinson, of Selby, is visiting at Mr. Nelson Daeo's. Miss Myra Fretz is visiting at Napanee. Mr. Ezra and Miss Carrie Huffman were present at the wedding of Mr. Edward Milligan and Miss Maggie Reid, at Amherst Island. Charlie's new brick house is still vacant; leap year girls. Mr. Elisha Sharp is convalescent.

—The necktie social and oyster supper announced in your last issue, though the weather was not inviting, was a very good success. Mr. Duprau was present, and as he is a man of eloquence and ability, it would be useless to say that he didn't do justice on such an occasion. Proceeds, about \$23. CASSIVELANNIE.

## Yarker.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—Mr. Charles Shibley, of Portland, brought 84 bushels of grain to the grist mill here through these heavy roads with one horse. The distance was about five miles.

—Mr. John Chapman a widower of Ernest-town, was married to Mrs. Huffman, a widow residing near Moscow.

—Mr. Allan Weagant, formerly school teacher here, is on a visit to his brother, Dr. Weagant.

—Mrs. Allison has returned home after a long visit.

—The Ontario Legislature in amending the law regarding County Councils should put it out of their power to go beyond a certain amount for their services, especially township councillors.

—Our hotel keepers, before they receive a new license, should be restrained from giving liquor to some men who are ruining themselves and families. But so long as they have five cents the liquor will be given. It is a shame and disgrace to our country that men in a Christian community should be allowed to ruin themselves and their families, and no one to interfere.

—The Beaver's classical correspondent in order to fill up his paper has given us a short chapter of his early days. He must have sat too long before the blackboard, for its dark shade is visible in the chaste and flowery expressions he employs. No wonder the poor fellow cannot improve himself from reading THE EXPRESS and other Reform journals, for like the sow that washed, he turns again to wallow in the Tory mire and garbage furnished by the Mail.

## Enterprise.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—I see you have no regular correspondence from this little hamlet and I think it a shame if as fine a place as this can't afford one.

—Business is brisk and Enterprise is booming. This is a very Enterprising place.

—Mr. J. Lockwood has broke up shantying, and his mill-yard shows that he has not been idle.

—Mr. E. Clark has been seriously ill but we are glad to hear that he is on the gain and hope to see him with us before long.

—Miss Ida Wier is also seriously ill.

—It is rumored around town that our friend Mr. George Loveless is about to remove to the State of Michigan and the Mill Company has bought his possessions. We wish him success.

—We were much surprised last week at the unexpected arrival of Mr. Amos Yeomans, who has been absent from this place twenty-three years, in British Columbia, trading with the Indians.

—Mr. Wellington Wagar has arrived home from Michigan well pleased with the place, and intends going back soon.

—The young people of this place and the surroundings had a party at the residence of Mr.



—A match to run on the 10th of April next at the new lacrosse grounds.

—Mr. James Jamieson of North Gower, brother of Mr. J. Jamieson, M.P. and Mr. Thos. Jamieson of Napanee, died on Tuesday last. The deceased gentleman was in the 49th year of his age. Mr. Jamieson left town Wednesday morning to attend the funeral.

—Any person anxious to have a good time would secure it by going out to Wilton to their church social on the 20th inst. 15c. admission. Good hot coffee and any quantity of eatables. The intellectual food will be of a superior quality. Take your girl, she'll enjoy it if you don't.

Tavernier's Comedy Company gave two excellent performances in the Opera House Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Miss Ida Van Cortland is a powerful emotional actress and is well supported, while little Annie Bird, the child actress, is a marvel of intelligence. The Company is in every respect worthy of liberal patronage.

—We were yesterday shown a copy of "The Upper Canada Herald," published at Kingston, bearing date Sept. 13, 1825. Its contents mainly consists of selections from English magazines and newspapers. In the advertising columns is a notice of dissolution of partnership between Wm. Church and D. McKenzie, of Fredericksburgh.

—Capt. Atkins has taken command of the Saved Army corps here, and its future is again brightened. On Tuesday evening there was a concert and the Captain was presented with one of Gardner's Baby Jumpers by the inventor, Mr. C. T. Gardner, on behalf of the corps. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. S. Lapum. The band was present and gave some fine selections. The attendance was large and a pleasant evening was spent.

—Another case of petty larceny has come to light within the last few days. A farmer placed a parcel of tea in his sleigh under a certain hotel shed, and when he returned the tea was gone. He suspected the guilty one who denied all knowledge of the article, but the farmer was too cute for him. The goods were found at his house and \$25 was offered to settle the matter. This would make the tea worth over \$4 per lb.

—We are pleased to learn that the rumour which in some way got abroad that Dr. Wray, dentist, contemplated removing from town, is without foundation. Mr. Wray's business has increased wonderfully the past year and he has not the remotest idea of making a change. His numerous patrons will find him as usual ready to fulfill all professional engagements. Office—Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Clements, over Roblin & Ford's store, Dundas-st.

—A frightful railway accident was averted at the Opera House Wednesday evening by an alert property man. The play was "Under the Gaslight" and when the railway scene was being enacted the tender jumped the track at a critical moment and for a second the audience was terror stricken at the imminent peril of the couple beside the track, when a burly supe. grasped the recalcitrant car and pushed it through to its destination. No lives were lost and the damage to rolling stock was merely nominal.

—A. L. Morden, Esq., chairman of the Board of Education, entertained the members of the Board and the press at an oyster supper on Tuesday evening after the Board had adjourned. The oysters were served in capital style at Mr. Dickens' restaurant. Bachelor though he is, Mr. Morden proved himself a most genial and hospitable host. His guests marvelled that he had not long ago exercised his talents in this regard on a more extended scale. He is a most efficient presiding officer; perhaps he may yet—well who knows?

in Colorado.

—A telegram was received by J. M. Parrott, Esq., County Treasurer, from Lindsay, announcing the death of his brother, James Parrott, Esq., of Camden East, which sad event took place at the residence in that town of his son-in-law, Mr. E. McTavish, jr. The cause of death was paralysis, to attacks of which the deceased gentleman was a subject. The remains will arrive in town to-day and will be taken to Camden East for interment.

—The many friends of Dr. McGurn, late of Marysville, will regret to hear of his death, which sad event took place on Monday last at Alpena, Mich., where he has been practicing his profession for the last couple of years. As recorded in these columns some weeks ago he was prostrated a couple of months ago by blood poisoning contracted during a post mortem examination. He had the best medical skill—Dr. Sullivan of Kingston having gone out to attend him—but all efforts to save his life were futile. The deceased young gentleman was making his mark in the west in his profession, and his early death is very sad indeed. His remains are expected home to-day for interment.

#### LAST MINUTE LOCALS.

—Messrs. Herring & Son, on Wednesday last, disposed of the balance of their stock of glass to McArthur, Corneli & Co., Montreal.

—McAlister is now showing two hundred ready-made suits in men's, youths' and boys' sizes.

—John B. McLaughlin, of Newburgh, was yesterday committed by Squire James as a dangerous lunatic. The unfortunate man sustained a shot wound during the American war which has effected his reason.

—J. F. McAlister is sole agent for Christy's English Hats, also full lines of American and Canadian styles.

—Returning home from town fair day Bob Fitchett and a man named Knight got into an altercation by their rigs getting into a pitch hole, the result of which was that Fitchett gave Knight a severe punelling. Knight had his assailant before the Mayor on Tuesday and a fine of \$10 was imposed.

—Over three hundred pieces of tweeds and coatings to select your spring suit from at McAlister's. Mr. Williamson gives universal satisfaction as a cutter.

—Mr. Fred. Miller's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company appear in the Opera House next Tuesday evening. The Company includes a number of the popular soloists of the Tennessee Jubilee Singers, so well known in Napanee. It is the strongest Uncle Tom's Cabin Co. on the road. The press of Toronto and Hamilton speak in the highest terms of the performances. Reserved seats at J. J. Perry's drug store.

—Division Court was held on Wednesday before Judge Price. There was the usual docket. The only case of public interest was that of the Township of Richmond vs. N. A. Caton, late Treasurer, for \$100. It seems that the banks only credited the collector with a payment of \$500, while the receipt held by the collector was \$600. Mr. Caton's defence was that he made a mistake in the receipt. The case was adjourned till next court.

—Wm. Chambers, post-master at Close's Mills, was up before Squire James on Monday, charged with keeping a vicious dog, which attacked a young lady, daughter of Mr. George Vanalstine, and tore her arm in several places. The young lady was retiring from the post-office at the time. It was shown that the dog had attacked other people before. The case was adjourned till Thursday, when it was settled by Chambers paying \$25 and agreeing to destroy the animal.

—Two scamps arrived in town this week with two girls of dissolute character and put up as a leading hotel as married people. On Wednesday one couple made a disgraceful exhibition on Dundas-st., the man being drunk and driving about in a reckless manner, while the woman's condition was little better. After trying to run into several rigs Constable Holmes took them in charge and placed them in the lock-up, where they remained all night. Thursday they were before the Mayor, and the man was fined \$5 and costs and the woman \$1 and costs in default of payment they are now in gaol.

#### The Greatest Healing Compound

is a preparation of carbolic acid, vaseline and cerate called McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. It will cure any sore, cut, burn or bruise when all other preparations fail. Call at T. A. Huffman's and A. W. Grange's drug stores and get a package. Twenty-five cents is all it costs.

—Mr. Wellington Wagar has arrived home from Michigan well pleased with the place, and intends going back soon.

—The young people of this place and the surroundings had a party at the residence of Mr. T. Wilson, on Friday night last, and all enjoyed themselves, but in the end one gentleman got whittled out. But never mind, Wess.

—There is to be a concert in the C. M. Church in behalf of the Sunday School, on the evening of the 18th. All are cordially invited and a good time is expected. Admission 15 cents, children 10 cents.

#### Bath.

Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—An accident of quite a painful nature happened to our worthy Dr. Kennedy, during a drive through the snowdrifts on Saturday last. His horse became unmanageable and ran a way, capsizing the cutter and giving the Doctor an ugly wound on his head. He lay for some time quite unconscious and it was with difficulty that he made his way to the nearest house. He is, we are happy to say, now able to resume his work.

AT REST.—Mr. John Galt, an old and highly respected resident of South Fredericksburgh, was consigned to the tomb on Sunday last at the Lutheran cemetery in that township. He was buried with Masonic honors, and notwithstanding that the day was a stormy one, quite a large number of his fraternity were present to do honor to his memory.

DIVISION COURT.—Owing to the great storm of Saturday last His Honor Judge Wilkison could not fill his appointment at the sittings of this court at Bath. This is the first time in 15 years that he has failed to be present when there was business on the docket to be attended to, and we are assured he would have been with us at this sittings if it had been possible for him to make his way through the snow blockade and the blinding blizzard which attended it. The Court stands adjourned till the 19th inst.

—Our people are looking forward to connection with the G. T. R. the coming summer. The Company look upon the connection with favor, and if our city fathers are alive to their interests we will be looped in on the double track and made a permanent and paying station.

#### For all Ages.

The aged, debilitated and infirm will find renewed vigor and strength by taking Burdock Blood Bitters. The young hastening to early decay will also find in

### Church Notes.

—The Rev. David Winter, Conference Evangelist of the Methodist Church of Canada, commences on the last Sabbath of this month gospel meetings in our town.

—This (Friday) evening in the C. M. Church, under the auspices of the Y. P. M. & L. S. the Rev. M. L. Pearson will lecture upon "Reminiscences of a visit to Britain and France." Admission—Silver.

—On last Tuesday evening, by invitation of Rev. M. L. Pearson and lady, the members of the Pastor's class and the Sunday School Bible class, which is under the direction of S. Gibson, Esq., assembled at the parsonage. A most enjoyable evening was spent. Singing, conversation and getting acquainted formed the special features of the programme. At 9.30 refreshments were served, and at 11 o'clock, the singing of a number of well known hymns with an earnest prayer by Capt. Atkins, terminated a very pleasurable evening.

### Personals.

—Mrs. Edward Storr, of Ottawa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Peter Fraser, Clarksville road.

—Mrs. W. Ferguson, of Oswego, N.Y., is visiting relatives in town this week.

—Mr. W. R. Mernbery and Miss Mernbery, of Adolphustown, are spending the week in town.

—Mr. Sills, of Picton, better known as "Old Baldwin," is visiting his brother, Mr. G. B. Sills, License Inspector.

—Mr. Fred Bell, of Brighton, formerly of Napanee, is now in town visiting friends before going to Montana.

—Miss Armour, of Bowmanville, and Miss Ham, of Conway, who have just returned from a visit to friends in Ottawa, are guests of R. G. Wright, Esq.

—Mr. Ted Flaherty has resigned his situation with Mr. A. T. Harshaw and accepted a position in Messrs. Hennessy & Co.'s large dry goods establishment, Belleville.

—Mr. T. B. Howe, cutter, of Toronto, at one time with Messrs. A. C. Davis & Bro., for several years in this place, paid the town a visit on Tuesday renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Howe has resided in Toronto since, and has just returned from a visit to friends in the old country. It seems strange that a good, honest Scotchman like Mr. Howe should be arrested in Liverpool for a Fenian, but he was only detained an hour and a half and honorably acquitted.

—Mr. J. D. Dunlop, late of this town and formerly of Orillia, passed a highly successful examination before the Medical Faculty of New York City University last week, and was admitted to the degree of M. D. He took 92.17 per cent of the marks. We congratulate our young friend on his achievement and wish him success in the practice of his profession. We understand that he intends opening an office at Northport, on the Hudson, about 40 miles from New York.

### Arden.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

**PRESENTATION.**—Miss Libbie Laurence, daughter of Rev. J. Laurence, went home from school a few days ago with a light heart, being made by her teacher and school mates the recipient of a beautiful autograph album and scent bottle, accompanied by the following nicely worded address—

**DEAR LIBBIE,**—Having endeared yourself to the hearts of your teacher and school mates during the short time you have been among us by your many estimable qualities, we would at this time desire to give expression to our love towards you by presenting you with this address and accompanying trifles as a mark of our esteem for you. With the sincere desire that your health may improve and that soon you may be as strong and healthy as we are,

With the kindest affection for you, your dear parents and little brothers, we are your loving friends,

J. W. PRICE, Teacher.

MINNIE OSBORNE,	GRACE WILLIAMS,
VICKIE OSBORNE,	MARY FLETCHER,
ARCHIE OSBORNE,	FRED WILLIAMS,
RHODA WILLIAMS,	AGGIE MAUD MILLS,
JACOB WILLIAMS,	BLANCHE MILLS,

### Wilton.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—On Sundays the 2nd and 9th inst. Rev. Mr. Drew, of Yarker, preached in the C. M. Church, Wilton, on "Brains and Heart" in religion. They were masterly efforts, rich in spicy quotations and eloquent effusions. They bore unmistakable evidences of much thought and deep research. The voluntaries by the choir, selected especially for the occasions, were brilliant in their execution. Much credit is due to the ladies and gentleman comprising the choir for the extra efforts they put forth, and great credit is due the popular leader, Mr. Koyl, for the marked improvement made. Next to taking up the collection, being leader of a choir is one

# THE PALACE GROCERY

Hogle Block, - - Main-St., Bath,  
**D. L. PAUL, Prop.**

## GROCERIES & CONFECTIONERY

In great variety and at prices unequalled for cheapness in this county.

**I HAVE A "CORNER" IN THE GROCERY TRADE** in this section and shall continue to dispense them at **ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES.**

**NOW IS THE TIME TO LAY** in your supplies for spring. I can get forty degrees below zero on prices and **YET KEEP WARM.**

**KUM AND C ME.**

Bath, March 5th, 1884.

D. L. PAUL.

## NEW GOODS FOR EARLY SPRING TRADE.

### EMBROIDERIES,

*Irish Crochet Trimmings, Linen Lace, &c.,*

**At from 10 to 20 per cent. under regular prices.**

**A FULL STOCK OF KNITTING COTTONS OF ALL SIZES AND COLORS.**

Dundas-st., Napanee.

**C. F. HENDERSON.**

## COMPLIMENTS TO EVERYBODY.

One Hundred Cases of **BOOTS and SHOES, TRUNKS and VALISES** to arrive at

## The People's Boot and Shoe Store,

First week in March, **CHEAPER and NEATER** than ever.

Thanks to the Public for their Liberal Patronage.

Remember Our One Price System.

**GEO. E MAYBEE.**

## NEW : GOODS : FOR : SPRING

—AT—

## R. P. LAHEY'S.

**Full Range Men's Tweed Suits,  
Full Range Youths' Tweed Suits,  
Full Range Boys' Tweed Suits,  
Job Lot Coats Pants and Vests.**

We have the nicest assortment of—

**American Hard and Soft Felt Hats ENGLISH HARD AND SOFT FELT**



ladies and gentlemen comprising the choir for the extra efforts they put forth, and great credit is due the popular leader, Mr. Koyl, for the marked improvement made. Next to taking up the collection, being leader of a choir is one of the most prominent positions a man can fill in the work of the church.

A large number of invited guests enjoyed themselves on the evening of the 5th inst. at the residence of the second Deputy-Reeve, Mr. Johnson, who has the pleasing faculty of making visitors feel comfortable and then urging them to eat till they feel uncomfortable, and judging from the list of guests I rather think there was a large amount of provision disposed of and they didn't require much urging to accomplish it.

—Extra effort is being put forth to obtain means for paying the pastoral financial deficiency, and a series of social or sort of travelling tea-meetings will be held, at which choice provender, delightful music and excellent readings will add to the success of the gatherings.

—The first social in connection with the C. M. Church, Wilton, took place at the residence of Sidney Warner, Esq., on Wednesday evening. About one hundred were present. Good coffee and music and a very pleasant time. The next social will be given by Mr. James Thompson and Mr. Wm. Walker in Grange Hall, Wilton, on Thursday evening, March 20th, at 7 p. m. Readings, recitations, and lots of music. The Yarker band are kindly invited to visit Wilton, attend this social and give the Wiltonites some good music.

ERNEST.

#### International Throat and Lung Institute.

For the treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Laryngitis and Consumption in the first and second stages, and all diseases of the nose, throat and lungs by the aid of the Spirometer, invented by Dr. M. Souville of Paris, ex-surgeon of the French army.

Head office, London, Eng. Branches, Montreal, Toronto, Boston, Detroit and Winnipeg.

Physicians and sufferers may try the Spirometer free. Consultation free. If unable to call personally and be examined, write for list of questions and copy of "International News," published monthly. Address, 173 Church street, Toronto, or 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal.

#### Fact Stranger than Fiction.

It is a fact that Alonzo Howe of Tweed, had a fever sore that afflicted him for thirty five years. Six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, which he considers almost a miracle. It was but the natural result of the remedy restoring pure blood and perfect secretion.

#### Crushed by the Cars.

A little son of John Spinks, Toronto, had his foot crushed by a G. T. R. express train some time ago. Two doctors attended him without benefit, and amputation was proposed, but Hagar's Yellow Oil was tried, which gave prompt relief and effected a speedy cure, even removing all stiffness of the joint.

#### Job Lot Coats Pants and Vests.

We have the nicest assortment of—

**American Hard and Soft Felt Hats,** ENGLISH HARD AND SOFT FELT HATS. A large and nicely selected stock of all the latest novelties in **Men's Furnishing Goods,** UMBRELLAS, RUBBER COATS, MEN'S OVERALLS, SMOCKS, &c., &c.

All new fresh goods at far below the regular Napanee prices. Rennie Block,  
R. P. LAHEY.

**1884)**

**SPRING.**

**(1884**

-----NAPANEE-----

## AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Our efforts to give the farmers of these counties at their own doors a superior article are appreciated and our celebrated

## 2-HORSE IRON CULTIVATORS

Are meeting with a ready and steady sale. All who use them pronounce them as a Cultivator

 The Very Model of Perfection, 

And to meet the increased demand upon us we have in course of construction an extra number, so that our customers may not be dissatisfied this spring (as many were last season) in securing a Cultivator which works complete, is strong, durable and cheap.

We shall be pleased if parties who have spoken for Cultivators will take delivery at an early date and those who have not yet purchased should call at once and secure one and have it in readiness for the spring work.

## REPAIRING.

We are prepared to do all kinds of repairing and job work, and will spare no pains to turn out work that will give the utmost satisfaction.

Farmers having machinery to repair should see that it is done at once, as better work can be done now than in the busy harvest season. Bring in your machines at once and have them repaired, in readiness for the harvest, at the

NAPANEE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

**JOHN HERRING.**

February 8th, 1884.

### KIDNEY-WORT

#### THE SURE CURE

FOR

**KIDNEY DISEASES,  
LIVER COMPLAINTS,  
CONSTIPATION, PILES,  
AND BLOOD DISEASES.**

**PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.**

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort is always reliable."

Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

#### IN THOUSANDS OF CASES

it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

PRICE, \$1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.

### KIDNEY-WORT